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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926

NUMBER 19

A
Satisfied
Customer
Is--

March 17th, 1926.

Dominion Textile Company, Ltd.,
10 Victoria Square,
Montreal, Canada.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of the 15th instant inquiring in regard to the Bahnson Humidifier.

We have been using this humidifier for about five years and equipped our latest mill entirely with it. We really believe that this is the best humidifying device on the market. It has given us absolutely no trouble and we are very much pleased with the results it has given us. I might add that we also have two mills equipped with the _____ system and one with the _____ system. Therefore, we have had an opportunity to make practical comparison.

We think if you are in the market for humidifiers, you will make no mistake in buying the Bahnson.

Yours very truly,

Agent

The
Best
Advertisement

(Complete copy of this letter may be had upon request)

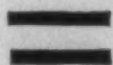
The Bahnson Company
Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

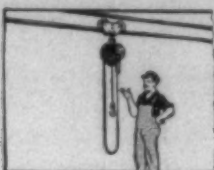
New York Office: 93 Worth Street



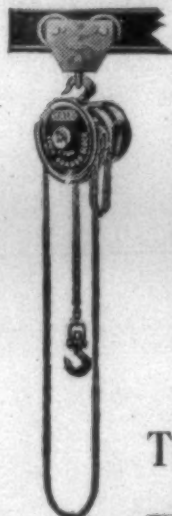
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The Yale Spur-Gear Block is the *safest*, *speediest*, portable hand hoist.

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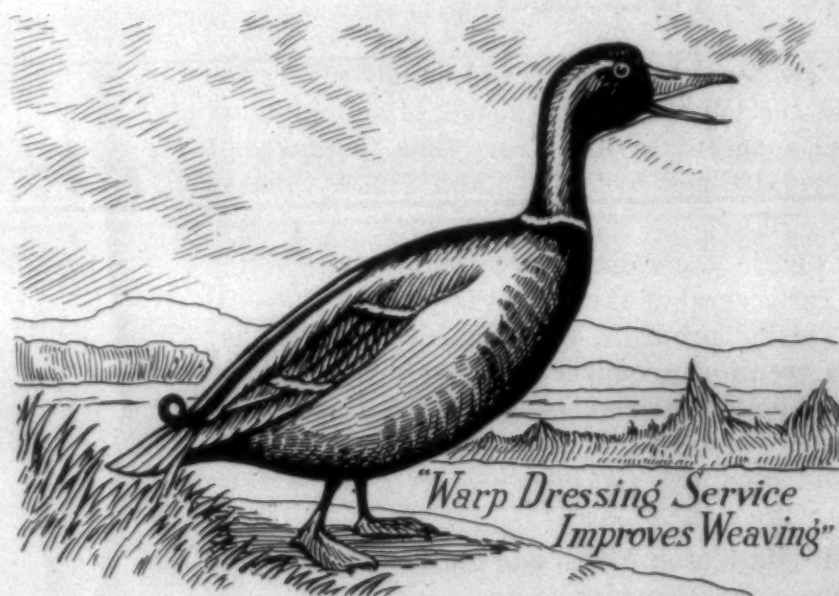
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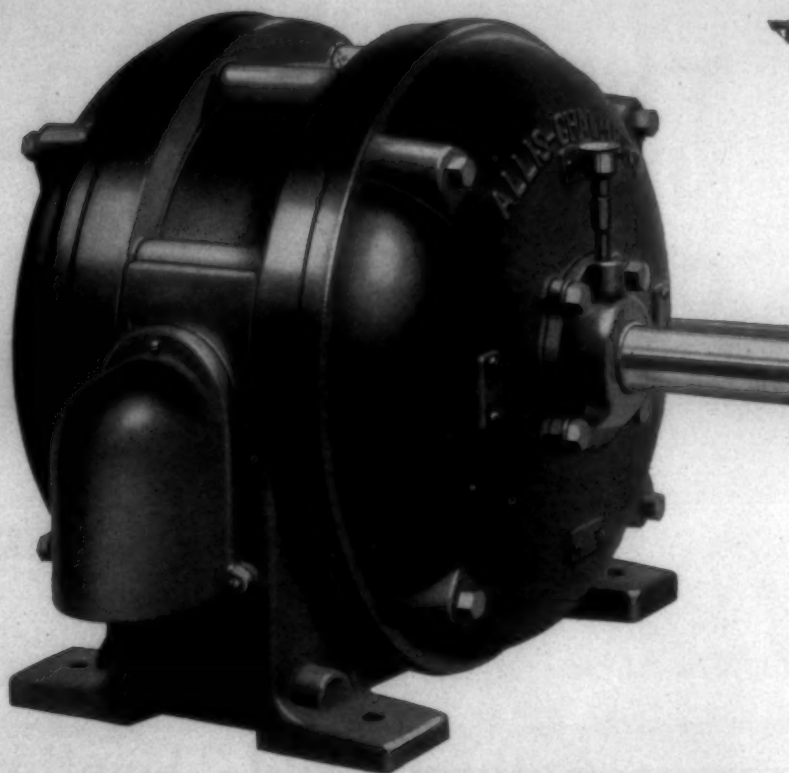
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Note the clean lines of Allis-Chalmers Enclosed Motors. "Attached" parts are not needed. The motor housing is really its own seal, containing no openings but the small covered gauge aperture. Smallest overall size is made possible by the use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings. Their load capacity reduces shaft length.



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Bearing capacity is so much greater that shaft length averages 15% less in Allis-Chalmers motors equipped with Timken Tapered Roller Bearings. Applied to enclosed motors this means that Timkens very largely offset the usual increase in size to obtain radiation.

These bearings, free of excess friction, also lend themselves to such tight enclosure that they never need lubrication more than a few times yearly. The entire motor is just as fully protected in the Allis-Chalmers enclosed type. Solid cast end housings are fitted with machined precision. *Gone are the old, crude, easily damaged covers and gaskets.*

Clean and compact in design, Allis-

Chalmers enclosed motors with Timken Bearings are permanently dust tight and moisture-proof, just as they are quite permanently wear-proof. Friction, thrust, and shock are defeated by the greater load area of Timkens; by their tapered design; by their steel-to-steel *rolling* motion; and by the improved starting properties.

Such bearings constantly maintain the full gap. The rotor also is insured by A-C silver brazed bars. Distortion is unknown in A-C cores. Insulation is exclusively processed to last for the life of the motor. And electric steel is used wherever possible as the foundation of Allis-Chalmers motors. In every type, at every point they beat down motor costs.

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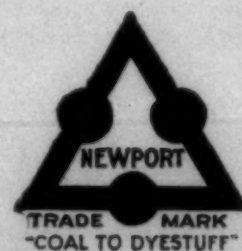
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926

NUMBER 19

Program For Southern Textile Association Convention

THE following is the complete program for the meeting of the Southern Textile Association, to be held July 16 and 17 at Tybee Beach, Savannah, Ga:

Friday Morning Session, 9:30 O'clock

Meeting called to order by President O. D. Grimes, vice-president and general manager Athens Manufacturing Company, at open pavilion, Tybee Hotel.

Invocation—By Marshall Dilling, general superintendent, Smyre Manufacturing Company.

Address of Welcome—By Mayor Thomas Gamble.

Reply to Address of Welcome—By John A. McFalls, general superintendent Ranlo Manufacturing Company.

Regular session.

"Delivering the Goods"—By Robt. F. Bowe, assistant vice-president Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company.

(Mr. Bowe is well qualified to talk along these lines, as he has had both practical manufacturing experience and experience as selling agent. Therefore this address will be of practical benefit to all superintendents and overseers.)

Report of Carders' Sectional Meeting held at Spartanburg, S. C., April, 1926, by Chairman J. O. Corn, superintendent, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

(This will be a report of the first Carders' Sectional Meeting which has been held for the sole purpose of establishing standards. The results of the work done at this meeting have been compiled by Chairman Corn and his assistants, and he will present his findings to the S. T. A. for confirmation. All standards confirmed at this meeting will be entered in the Book of Proceedings as tentative standards and will thus remain for one year to give the Association members time for criticizing them; at the end of this time they will be entered as standards.)

Report of Spinners' Sectional Meeting held at State College, Raleigh, N. C., by Chairman Carl R. Harris, assistant superintendent, Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.

(An attempt was made at this meeting to set up standard for spinning, but as there were more fine yarn spinners present than so-called

print cloth spinners, General Chairman F. Gordon Cobb suggested that a North Carolina Spinners' Section be formed, which would enable the fine yarn and knit goods spinners to set up standards for their conditions. Chairman Harris did, however, make considerable progress towards standards that are more or less common with both fine yarn and print cloth yarn spinners, and will make a report of same.)

Report of N. C. Spinners' Sectional Meeting, held at Goldsboro, N. C., May 14, 1926, by Chairman C. M. Black, general superintendent, Borden Manufacturing Company.

Report of Rutherford County (N. C.) Textile Club.

(These two Spinner Sections have been affiliated as division of the S. T. A., and their members will receive all the information and privi-

leges available by the S. T. A.)

Secretary's report.

Report of any new inventions or devices by members.

Short discussion on experiences with long draft system on spinning.

Announcement of banquet.

Announcement of local entertainment by J. R. Kirkpatrick, secretary Convention and Tourist Bureau, Savannah.

Adjournment.

Friday Evening, July 16, 7:30 O'clock

Banquet and entertainment, Tybee Hotel dining room.

Saturday Morning Session, 9:30 O'clock.

Meeting opened by President O. D. Grimes.

Report of Weavers' Sectional Meeting, held at Anderson, S. C.,

June 18, by Chairman L. L. Brown, general superintendent, Clifton Manufacturing Company.

(This will be a report of the most important Weavers' Sectional Meeting that has ever been held. A start has been made toward setting up a standard of tolerances for print cloths.

Samples of cloth ranging from 80 squares down to 64x60 print cloths were graded, by more than four hundred practical superintendents and overseers at this meeting and Chairman Brown will give a resume of what was done at this meeting and announce his plans for the following up of this work at the next Weavers' Sectional Meeting.)

Secretary Cobb, in announcing the program, says:

"Be sure to bring your membership card. The secretary will not have time to examine the records to see if your dues are paid.

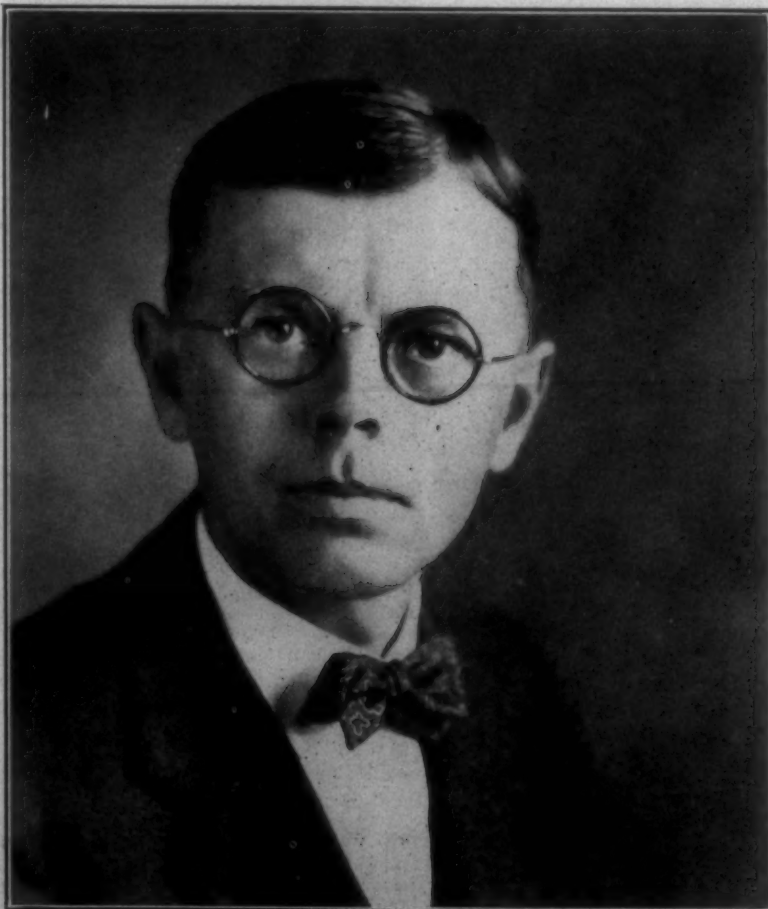
"The office of the secretary will be located in the lobby of the Tybee Hotel on Thursday and Thursday night for the purpose of receiving dues, issuing membership cards and giving out official badges.

"The secretary is making an effort to get a reduction in rates through the Southern passenger agent of Columbia, S. C., and C. Randolph Bennett, of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter, is also making an effort to get a reduction in rates through W. H. Howard, chairman of the Southeastern Passenger Association, and we will announce at this meeting whether this reduction is secured or not. If we have, all members will receive the benefit of same on their return fare.

"Therefore, when you purchase your ticket to Savannah, be sure to have the agent to give you a certificate of purchase. If we obtain the reduced rates, it will be necessary for you to present this certificate to the agent at Savannah, properly endorsed by an official of the S. T. A., certifying your attendance, which will entitle you to purchase your return ticket at one-half the regular fare.

"With the vast amount of work that has been done by the Sectional Chairman, and with the largest attended sectional meeting we have had in the history of our association, let me assure that this meeting will furnish you more concrete

(Continued on Page 34)



Oscar D. Grimes, President Southern Textile Association.

Mildew in Cotton Yarns

IN order for a mildew fungus to grow it must have a suitable temperature and supplies of food and water available. As soon as yarn had been conditioned any mildew which was present as an infection, found all three factors present. Mildews could thrive at normal room and air temperatures, but naturally preferred a somewhat higher one in the neighborhood of 70 degrees. If the temperature was raised towards that point they grew much more rapidly, and that was why trouble was generally encountered to a greater extent in summer and autumn on close humid days.

Again food suitable for mildews was always present. They could feed on the cellulose substance of the hair itself, but principally, their food consisted of the nitrogenous substances which were removed during the process of bleaching. It was not often that extra food was supplied to the fungus during spinning, but one case occurred to him. When cops were built upon paper tubes the paste used sometimes encouraged the growth of mildew as wheat flour was a most suitable food substance. It was better to use a paste made from a starch such as farina, which was much less liable to mildew, or alternatively to add to the paste beforehand an antiseptic, such as phenol or thymol.

Unconditioned Yarn Not Immune.

The amount of moisture necessary for mildew growth was often more than sufficient, for as soon as raw cotton contained 8 per cent of moisture it became liable to attack at ordinary temperatures. That was to say that yarn which had not been conditioned was by no means immune from attack. Cases were by no means uncommon where unconditioned yarn stored for some time had been badly mildewed when examined. In fact, in all mildew cases the factors of time, food supply, moisture content and temperature, must be taken into consideration together, if they wished to get at the real facts of the case. Unfortunately, the three principal factors responsible were largely out of the spinner's control. He could not remove the food supply, for to do that he would have to bleach all his yarn. He could do very little towards lowering the temperature to a point unsuitable for mildew growth, for that would mean going down to cold storage temperature, and finally he must have the moisture for his condition.

Before regarding the situation as hopeless, however, they should consider the question of infection, for the most obvious remedy seemed to be the removal of that, if possible. All raw cotton was infected when it arrived in the mill, for some of the mildews which attacked yarn actually occurred in the boll itself, sometimes setting up boll rots in the field.

Infected cotton was picked and ginned, and if the bale was allowed to become damp, mildew might actually develop while the bale was in transit. Even if it lay dormant

it was only awaiting the provision of suitable growth conditions to develop rapidly. That dormant infection was generally in the form of spores. Even if raw cotton were not infected there was sufficient infection in the atmosphere at all times to give trouble as no doubt they would realize if they remembered how quickly mildew grew on bread, cheese, jam, and leather left lying about for a few days. There did not seem to be much hope of definitely shutting out infection.

But although that was impossible, the chance of infection could be minimized by what might be called methods of sanitation. Conditioning cellars and places where yarn was stored should be kept scrupulously clean, and the walls and ceilings whitewashed at suitable intervals. The floor should be kept clean and woodwork washed with water containing carbolic acid or similar disinfectant. This made it more difficult for any mildew spores which might enter to develop and increase the risk of infection. Secondly, the ventilation should be as efficient as possible. That made it more difficult for any spores which might be floating in the atmosphere to come to rest and set up infection.

These were ordinary precautions which most people already took, but it was by no means uncommon to encounter the growth of the green mildew, penicillium, on the walls and woodwork of conditioning cellars. The moisture presented a more complicated problem, but a few simple precautions would suggest themselves if they considered for a few moments yarn conditioned by dipping. Even if the conditioning was even in a very short time, the longer yarn was kept before delivery the greater was the danger of mildew for it must be remembered that the moisture content was sufficiently high to allow mildew growth. Similarly if conditioning was uneven and the yarn was kept for days to even out the same danger arose. The cops came up from the tank very wet on the outside, and when filed or packed there were often wet patches where two cops touched. It was always in these wet patches where mildew started, and then it spread to the parts of the cop which were not so moist. No doubt they would have noticed that if conditioned cops were packed in skips, and especially if these were lined with paper, those nearest the middle often mildewed very rapidly. The reason was obvious, the mildew spores in the middle of the pile were being given sheltered moist conditions for development. The remedy was equally obvious—better ventilation must be given. Naturally many of these moisture difficulties would be overcome if they had a method of conditioning by which a batch of cops could be dipped for a few seconds and brought out evenly conditioned. That was a line on which research work would be carried out in the near future.

With regard to the water itself

If batch after batch of cops or bobbins were dipped into the same water, the water must in time become affected. There were certain substances in the cotton which the water could dissolve out. As dipping went on, it became richer and richer in those substances which formed a suitable medium for bacteria and mildews to thrive on.

Raw cotton was infected with both, but the bacteria were best qualified for growing actually in the water. They multiplied at an inconceivable rate in the stagnant water, and during the growth threw down a brownish deposit which formed a film round the hairs of the yarn, and those became stained brown. The depth of color increased on drying, and was often mistaken for a mildew effect. The growth of these staining bacteria had some relation to the alkalinity of the water, and when tested the yarn was also strongly alkaline. What that relation was they had not yet quite made up their minds about, but they could always recognize the danger point by testing the alkalinity of the conditioning water. Naturally if the water was cloudy to begin with, as it often was when it came off the flat, conditions were much worse, for the bacteria had the power of throwing down the suspended material in the water, and that increased the thickness of the film, and the extent of the discoloration which might actually form a thick coating round the hairs. That bacterial staining could, to a large extent, be prevented by the addition to the conditioning water of one gallon of commercial formalin to 500 gallons of water. That did not allow the bacteria to grow, and at the same time kept the water clear for several days, thus obviating the necessity of changing the water frequently. Formalin in that strength would not, however, prevent the subsequent development of true mildew, a mistake which was frequently made and which led to disappointment. At present formalin was the only antiseptic which could be recommended for that purpose. Mixtures of zinc and magnesium chlorides were sometimes recommended. They had the advantage of weighting the yarn and should prevent the growth of mildew, but the objectionable features of these chlorides were too well known to be worth mentioning.

Regarding the subject of conditioning by cloths, he thought it would be agreed that the general experience was that mildew trouble was not quite so often met with as when conditioning by dipping. That was probably due to the fact that the moisture was taken up as water vapor so that there was small possibility of surplus water collecting in drops on the outside of the cops. Still, mildew did frequently cause trouble, and it would be of interest to inquire how it arose. In the first place if the conditioning cloths were used over and over again without treatment, they became infected and might pass on that infection to

the yarn during conditioning. Often reddish stains appeared on the cloths, especially when these were hessian, and that stain might spread to the yarn. It was produced by a yeast which, under the microscope resembled closely ordinary brewers' yeast, except in color. Its growth could be prevented by regularly washing the cloths and soaking them before use with water containing one gallon of formalin to 250 gallons of water. This regular washing of the cloths ought to form part of the normal process of conditioning. However even the moisture was taken up by the yarn from the cloths, the cops should not be left covered too long. It must be remembered that the conditions under the cloths were such as to practically ensure mildew growth in one or two days according to the temperature. Mildew could best be compared to an infectious disease. The infection was always around, and they could only do their limited best to prevent it developing. They were restricted to methods of sanitation almost completely at present, for antiseptics had only a limited value seeing that an ideal substance for the spinners' purpose had not yet been discovered. Research was, however, actively proceeding into the subject and also into the conditioning process itself, and he trusted that next season, he or someone else would be able to report welcome progress towards a solution of the problem.

For the time being, he could only recommend precautions, not preventatives or remedies, and in a situation of that kind it should be remembered that even when the precautions were rigidly observed, the most careful person had no guarantee that he would not occasionally suffer from mildew trouble as well as his less careful neighbor. In conclusion he would like to summarize briefly the precautions which he considered advisable, first of all for the dipping process.

(1) Scrupulous cleanliness in the cellar.

(2) Efficient ventilation of the conditioned tops.

(3) Watch the conditioning water—that is, both the supply and the tank water—be on your guard against turbid water. Take a sample occasionally in a glass and change immediately if you are suspicious.

(4) If you get brown staining try adding formalin to the water. Again take samples occasionally to see that the water is keeping clean.

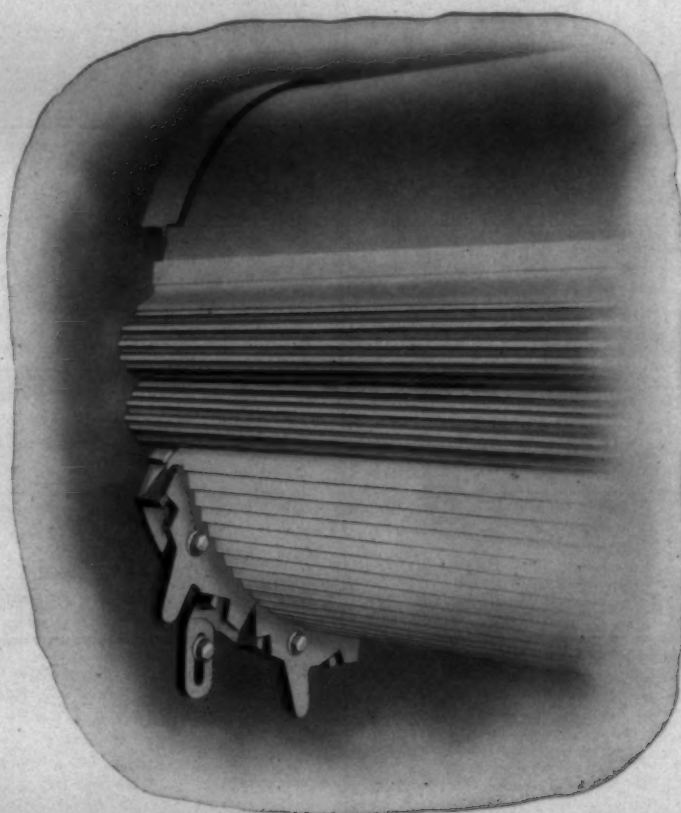
(5) Condition as late as possible before delivery, and do not allow the yarn to stand too long for the conditioning to become even.

For conditioning with cloths the following might be added: (1) Wash the cloths after use; (2) soak the cloths in water which has been boiled; (3) if you get staining add formalin to the water before soaking; (4) in storing the yarn the same precautions just recommended.

—Textile Recorder.

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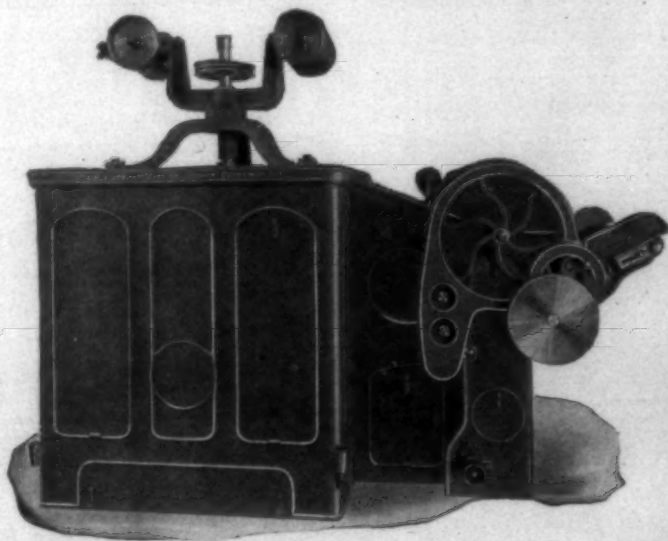
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In this machine, the fibre is not subjected to the harsh treatment of beating from the Feed Rolls, and a larger percentage of foreign matter is removed from the cotton than by other methods.

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Report on Textile Credit Conditions

IN a comprehensive survey of the textile industry in the last few years, giving the number of firms in each branch, the number of failures and other figures of moment, and in reply to widespread criticism of the industry "which may have been misconstrued," the National Credit Office reaches the conclusion that "there is no reason to doubt that the industry is at the present time at the beginning of a new era of activity, progress and prosperity." Illustrating its arguments with graphical statistics, the firm, through its president, A. D. Whiteside, sets forth the following "conclusions":

"It is evident that the textile industry in practically all branches has been through a temporary period of 'low visibility.'"

"As in many other industries since the war, this trade has increased its productive capacity and its efficiency in operating to a point where moderate restraint will be required for a time to prevent periodic overproduction in some lines."

"It is known that every division of the industry is fully conscious of these conditions and is prepared, after the broadcast consideration, to arrange equitable means of stabilizing production."

"The resourcefulness and vigor of the textile industry has been unquestionably demonstrated during the past five years."

Moderate Mortality.

"There are more representative textile names on the open market than those of any other division of industry."

"This record over a period of years is conclusive proof of the ability of the representative concerns as a group to conduct and operate their affairs in a manner satisfactory to the most critical and exacting analysts in this country—the disinterested bankers buying paper in the open market."

"The commission houses and factors responsible for financing the manufacturing and distributing or the actual marketing of more than 90 per cent of the entire output of all of the mills act as immense safety valves and stabilizers in fulfilling this function—unique to the textile industry."

"The first hand buyers, the 24,423 cutters and jobbers, of 90 per cent of all textile fabrics and knit goods have maintained a record for moderate business mortality under extremely adverse conditions during the past three years."

"At the present time, the facts from the books of over 400 of the largest distributors of textiles show that these cutting-up and jobbing customers have their affairs well in order to proceed on a basis of normal activity."

"Briefly summarizing, it appears that the difficulties that have confronted the textile industry for some time past are now clearly understood and their significance brought to the point where the principal obstructions to reasonable stability are in a fair way to be eliminated."

"The textile industry is the second largest division of trade in the United States."

"This 'term' is literally applied to the entire process in the conversion of cotton, silk, wool and rayon, the primary raw materials, into consumable products."

"In the trade, the expression 'Textile Industry' generally signifies one step only of this complete conversion—the mills manufacturing yarns, piece goods as follows:

"This cross section of the textile industry, consisting of the spinners, the cloth mills and the knitters, is set up as follows:

Goods Made—	Total No. of Mills.	Value of Annual Production.
Cotton	1,642	\$2,010,141,147
Knit goods	2,323	\$48,176,734
Silks	1,598	761,322,119
Woolens	513	364,287,817
Worsted	338	698,270,621
Total	6,414	\$4,682,198,438

Drastic Evolution.

"During the past four and a half years the textile industry has been forced to adjust its operations to meet the most drastic evolution in the demand for its products that any major industry has been compelled to face in modern times."

"At the same time, with one exception, all other major industries, particularly steel, automotive and food products have experienced a continuously expanding demand which has at no time called for constant and radical changes in the style, and the quantities of their product required by their markets."

"It is possible, however, that other industries may be verging on a period of readjustment somewhat similar to that from which textiles are now emerging."

"A measure of the inherent strength of this industry may be grasped only by those having a complete understanding of the severity of the test it has undergone."

"Unquestionably, in instances, earnings have fallen off considerably and losses have been made, but in the majority of cases these losses have been adequately taken care of by reserves previously set up, while many mills have earned normal or larger profits."

"Perhaps no better means of judging the fundamental soundness of the textile industry is available than the complete record on open market names for the past four and a half years."

Open Market Record.

"Hundreds of concerns, able to meet the stringent requirements of the open market have for years made it a practice to sell their notes brokers to the important bank for seasonal financing through note throughout the United States."

"The vital test of industry qualified to borrow through this channel turily at par its outstanding notes lies in its record of meeting at main in the paper market over a period of years."

"More concerns in the textile industry finance in this manner than in any other division of trades and in 1925 31 per cent of all names on the open market were those of commission houses, factors, textile men, jobbers, cutters and large retailers of textile products."

(Continued on Page 34)

HOUGHTON

For 61 years has Houghton been studying the requirements of the mills in oils and greases.

For 30 years has Houghton been studying the requirements of the mills in belting, strapping and other leather products.

And in the meantime Houghton has done nothing else.

Concentration of effort is what counts. Houghton has not scattered its energies and that is why it is the unchallenged leader in its line. Even its enemies admit this.

What does all this mean?

It means, most likely, that practically every problem which you have, the remedy of which lies in the selection of a different oil or leather, has already been solved by the Houghton Research Staff and is a matter of record at the General Offices, where any Houghton Man may obtain the solution and hand it over to you for the asking.

The moral of all this is: See the Houghton Man when he calls; tell him of your troubles and listen to his story. His object in calling is to benefit you and not to sell you something which you should not have. There is no use putting up a line of resistance against

a Houghton Man, or taking the defensive against him. He is not permitted to sell you something that you do not want, or should not have. Help him to help you and between the two of you, you will get somewhere.

Don't make it difficult for Houghton to save you money, because that only increases the selling expenses and increases the price of the Houghton products.

Don't pay the slightest attention to what those who are jealous of Houghton success, say about Houghton, or Houghton products, because Houghton and Houghton products will both prove their worth before you are asked to part with a single cent of your money.

There are several millions of dollars back of the Houghton endeavor to serve, which includes almost every dollar of one family's entire fortune.

So do your share and cooperate.

If you please!

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AND ALL OVER THE WORLD

Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Wearing Cotton (Spartanburg Herald)

From various sections come suggestions that the people of the South should increase the consumption of the South's chief product, cotton, by wearing more cotton clothing. It is pointed out that the women of the entire country are, and have been for several years, wearing decidedly curtailed garments, and that a surprisingly small part of even this limited costume is of cotton texture. Silk and mixtures of silk and wool are popular, but cotton is being largely boycotted by the wearers of clothing. And unfortunately this situation is just as pronounced in the South as it is elsewhere in the country. The makers and spinners of cotton do not make use of their own product, to any large extent, in the choice of their garment.

In one or two counties of this State movements have been initiated by the women looking toward increased use of cotton for clothing. It is no small task to make any article popular unless it is accepted as "the proper thing," and the task which these promoters of wearing more cotton have cut out for themselves is not an easy one. However, it may spread, just as the overall movement and the "buy-a-bale" movement did in the early days of the European war. At any rate, it is a move in the right direction, even though it may not go very far.

Naturally a certain amount of levity is connected with the idea, as is the case with everything that takes

on the dignity, a correspondent writes through the columns of a weekly paper to the women of his country:

"Let 'em be long or let 'em be short,
Whether at home or summer resort,
Let 'em be narrow or let 'em be wide,
No matter how much or how little they hide,
But let 'em be cotton.
Let 'em be thick or let 'em be thin,
Though they may be without button or pin,
But see that they're cotton."

It is quite generally agreed that the price of cotton has been materially lowered by the curtailed use of cotton goods for clothing during the past few years. Mills are curtailing, and farmers are complaining of the low prices. Perhaps some improvement in cotton conditions may come if the "let 'em be cotton" movement get a real start even in the cotton-growing and cotton-spinning section, the South.

Popular in Eastern North Carolina

Kinston, N. C. — Upper Lenoir county women plan the organization of a "wear cotton" club, according to a report had here. The idea originated with high school girls, who declared Southern women and girls should boycott silk hose and under-garments, now that the yarn

and textile mills of the region are going through a period of depression.

The promoters of the club believe a region-wide campaign would help materially in overcoming the depression. Misses and women of the country between Grainger and Grifton were said to have discussed the "wear cotton" organization at a neighborhood gathering. It was revealed that not one in the party wore cotton hose at the time.

Farish Research Dept. Plans To Expand the Use of Cotton Goods

The Farish Co., Inc., New York, has organized a research department, the purpose of which is to enlarge on the work already being done along the lines of fabric analysis, designing, styling, and advertising the products of the mills represented by this organization.

The personnel of the new department will devote time and effort to the promotion of new uses for cotton goods and to an intensive study of ways and means to increase the sale of cotton goods through established channels.

This department will also keep up with statistics on production and consumption of various classes of cotton fabrics utilizing this information in working out the problems of each individual mill selling through their organization. Such figures, properly compiled, will assist these

mills not only in the manufacture of the proper goods at the right time, but in their merchandising problems in general, it is believed.

In discussing the matter, the Farish Co. pointed out that there are a number of uses for which cotton goods are best suited, but that the cottons are not as yet receiving the attention and volume they deserve. Elements of style represent one explanation of this fact and another is that cotton fabrics as a whole are not being advertised and placed before the trade in a way comparable with the products of many other industries.

It is the opinion of the Farish Co. that by producing cotton fabrics with the proper styling, they can be made to take the place of other competitive goods and that if a concerted effort is exerted in this direction the consumption can be increased to a large extent.

Concentration on this problem of enlarging the consumption of and adding to the outlets for cotton goods will be one of the duties of the new research department. The department will cooperate with the mills in developing fabrics that in construction and styling answer the requirements of the various trades.

The Farish Co. is carrying in its advertising the names of each mill and its products by name and trade mark, all calculated to secure improved results for their mills in the way of a broader and more profitable distribution of the products.—Daily News Record.

MI CLEANSE

The Most **ECONOMICAL** and **SATISFACTORY**
Scrubbing Powder for Textile Mill Floors



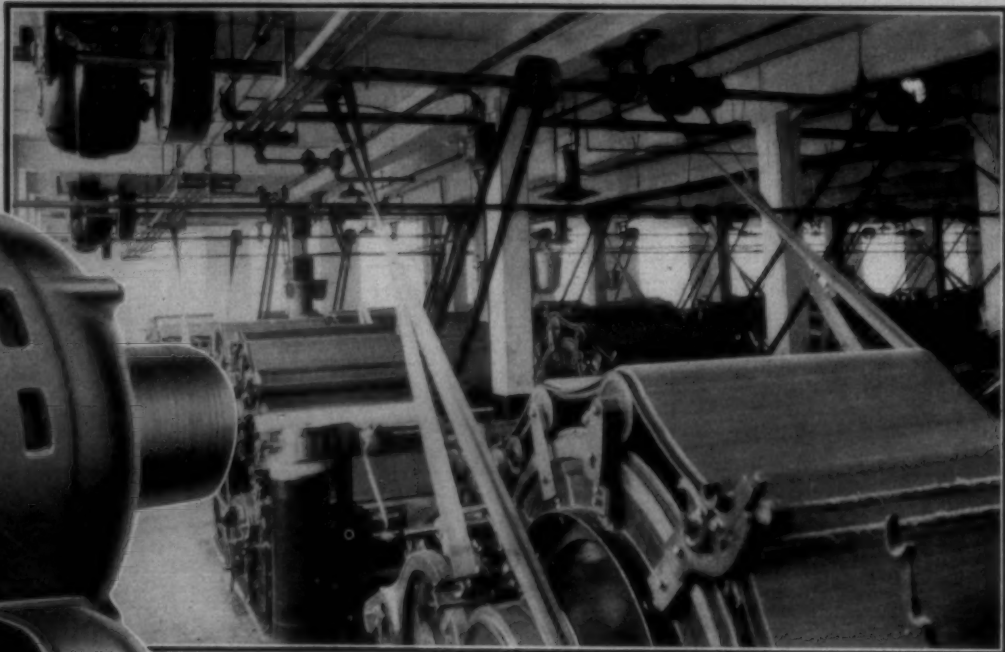
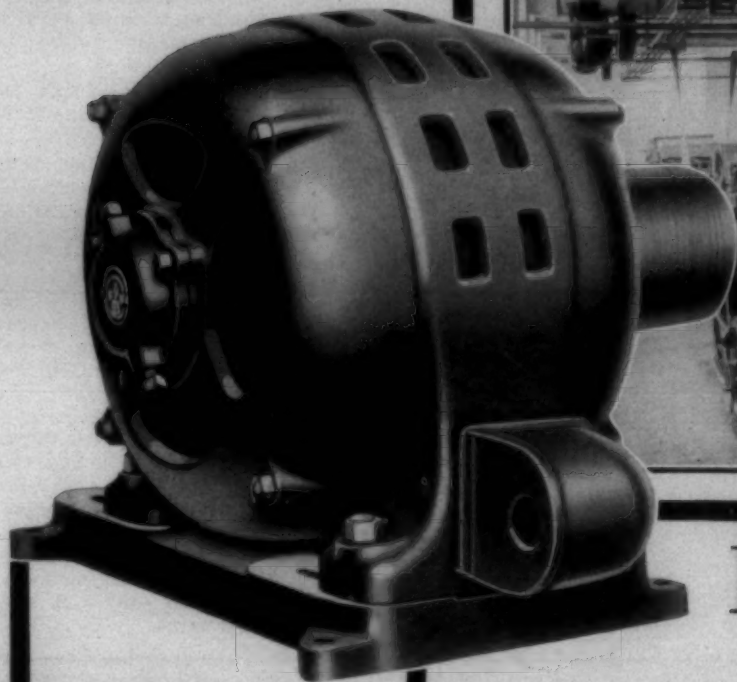
Since 1915

**"IF YOU ARE NOT PLEASED
WITH A TRIAL BARREL—YOU
OWE US NOTHING"**

**Your Order Will be Shipped the Day It Reaches Us.
Write or Wire Collect**

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

The Denison Mfg. Co.,—Asheville, N. C.



A Better Motor for Every Purpose

This is the first of a series of advertisements describing the complete line of F-M textile motors and their advantages.

- 1 General purpose motors.
- 2 Grease-tube lubrication.
- 3 Motors for opener and picker rooms.
- 4 Individual drive of spinning frames and similar service.
- 5 Two and four-frame motors.
- 6 Universal two and four-frame motors.
- 7 Individual drive of looms.
- 8 Ball bearings for textile motors.



For driving line shafts or fans, for group drives and for direct connection to pumps or individual application to miscellaneous equipment in textile mills, standard F-M Type H ball bearing motors give the same super-service that is given by F-M special purpose textile motors in their specific applications. To deliver power with least care and at lowest cost is the all-essential function of any motor; in fulfilling that function F-M Type H motors have shown themselves to be unsurpassed.

Here is a motor with grease packed ball bearings—a motor that comes to you greased for a year of service. At the end of that time the grease can be renewed in a few minutes and the motor is ready for another twelve months' duty.

Oil-smeared floor and frames and oil-soiled product are all avoided. The endless march of the man with the oil can becomes a thing of the past.

The exceptional stamina—both mechanical and electrical—is another characteristic of F-M Type H motors that reaches its highest value in general purpose application where peak loads and mechanical strains cannot be definitely predetermined.

The rugged one-piece rotor winding, the rigid broadfooted frame and the liberal copper values of the coils combined with balanced, super-strong construction, makes the Type H the nearest possible approach to an entirely abuse-proof motor.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago

*Manufacturers of Electrical Machinery
Oil Engines and Pumps*

Textile Mill Department, 1216 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Pioneer Manufacturers
OF
ball bearing motors



Committee Approves Textile Institute Plans

Formation of the Cotton-Textile Institute as an organization through which to work for improvement in the cotton textile trade was recommended at the meeting in New York last week of the Committee of Ten recently appointed to seek a remedy for unfavorable conditions in the industry.

The committee discussed informally the possibility of organizing group associations for exchange of information, but no action was taken on this subject.

An official statement issued after a meeting of the committee of ten gave the purpose for which the Cotton-Textile Institute is to be organized as "to promote the progress and development of the cotton industry in the United States."

The official statement says:

"After considering the various plans proposed, the committee made the following tentative recommendations:

"That an association be formed called the 'Cotton-Textile Institute,' to consist of corporation and unincorporated mills engaged in cotton manufacture that the object shall be to promote the progress and development of the cotton industry in the United States, and that there shall be a board of directors of not less than thirty-six members, that board to select a president and two

vice-presidents, who, with twelve other members, are to constitute an executive committee.

"The committee discussed in an informal way several suggestions for the activities of the institute. They considered in considerable detail the possibility of the benefit to the industry of group associations for the purpose of exchanging information. The question of expanding markets and promoting the use of cotton goods and cotton products was considered at length and several plans were presented. There will be another organization of the institute shortly."

All ten members of the committee of ten were present at the meeting, which took place at the Hotel Biltmore. The personnel of the committee, the members of which were chosen by J. P. Gossett, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and William B. McColl, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, follows:

Robert Amory, Stuart W. Cramer, Andrew G. Pierce, Henry F. Lippitt, Ward Toron, Edwin Farham Greene, H. R. Fitzgerald, B. E. Geer, John A. Law and W. J. Vereen.

After the close of the meeting it was said that cotton mill men hope to keep their business going and thereby add to co-operation in production, co-operation in efforts to increase the consumption of cotton goods and co-operation in making more widespread of American cotton mill products.

Indicated Cotton Crop Is 15,635,000 Bales

Present indications point to a slightly smaller cotton crop this year than last, the Department of Agriculture announced July 2 in its first quantitative report of the season.

A forecast of 15,635,000 bales, or about 450,000 bales less than last year, was made on the June 25 condition of the crop, which was 75.4 per cent of a normal. The area in cultivation on that date was 48,898,000 acres, or 1.8 per cent more than a year ago. Should abandonment of acreage equal the average of the last ten years, the area remaining to be harvested would be 47,153,000 acres.

In announcing its forecast, the Crop Reporting Board included two additional sets of potential production figures. Should unfavorable conditions prevail from now until time of picking, similar to conditions of 1921, 1922 and 1923, a total production of 13,726,000 bales might be expected, it stated. Should favorable conditions be experienced, such as prevailed in 1924 and 1925, a total crop of 16,294,000 bales might be expected.

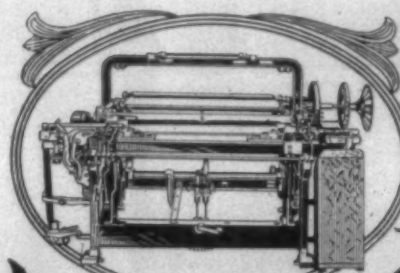
Production last year was 16,035,000 bales and the June 25 condition was 75.9 per cent of a normal, while the average annual production during the last ten years was 11,704,242 bales and the average June 25 condition for the ten years was 73.6 per cent.

The area in cultivation on June 25 was 1.7 per cent more than in 1925; 14.7 per cent more than in 1924 and 25.3 per cent more than the average of the five years 1921-25. If the percentage of cotton area abandoned during this season should be equal to the average of the last ten years, the area which would remain to be harvested this year would be 47,153,000 acres. Upon that acreage the crop indicated from the June 25 condition would approximate a yield of 158.5 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

The area in cultivation and the condition of the crop on June 25 by States follow:

Virginia, condition 62 per cent; area 93,000 acres; North Carolina, 63 and 2,057,000; South Carolina, 55 and 2,789,000; Georgia, 70 and 4,028,000; Florida, 76 and 113,000; Mississippi, 80 and 488,000; Tennessee, 72 and 1,491,000; Alabama, 78 and 3,787,000; Louisiana, 73 and 1,797,000; Texas, 80 and 18,948,000; Oklahoma, 78 and 5,160,000; Arkansas, 79 and 3,967,000; New Mexico, 80 and 132,000; Arizona, 91, and 268,109; California, 99 and 167,000. All other States, 74 and 50,000. Lower California, 95 and 135,000. Lower California, not included in United States total. The acreage in other States is made up of Illinois, 6,000; Kansas, 2,000, and Kentucky, 42,000; the acreage in Arizona and Pima Egyptian long staple is estimated at 30,000 acres.

Planting of the crop has been late except in the extreme western end of the cotton belt.



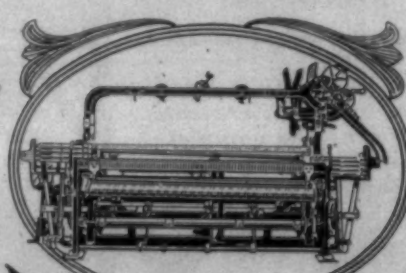
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for Cotton,
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Wool,
Linen,
Jute,
Automatic,
Plain,
High Speed,
Box Type
Gingham

HOPEDALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

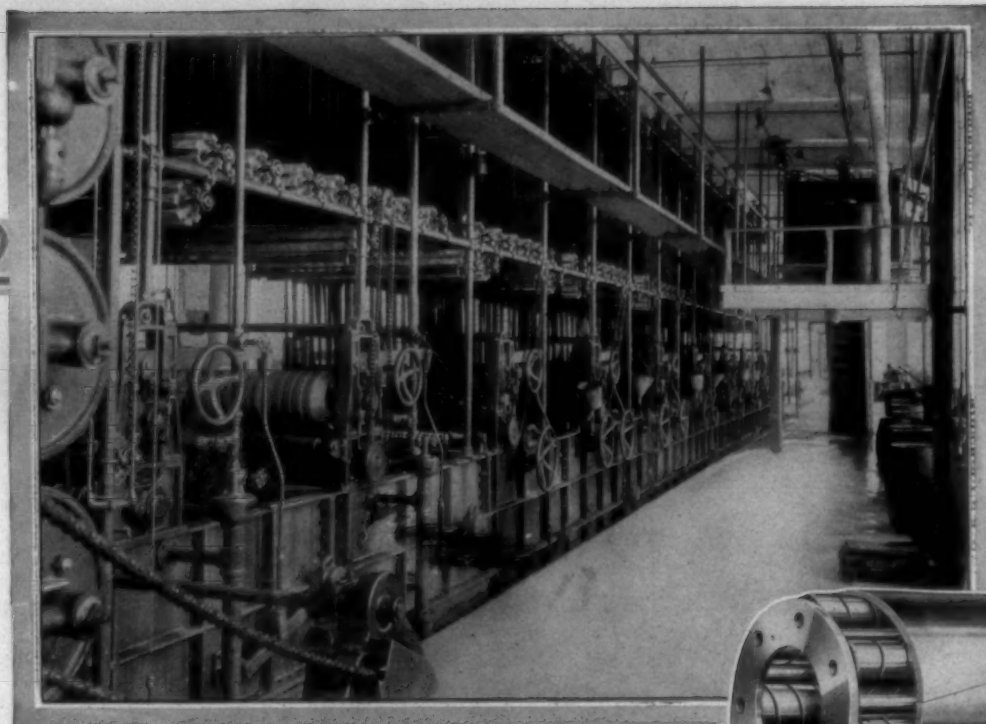
Milford, Mass. & Greenville, S.C.

Who gave you
a Removable
Sleeve Rocker-Shaft
Bearing seven years
ago? Others are giving
one seven months or
so.

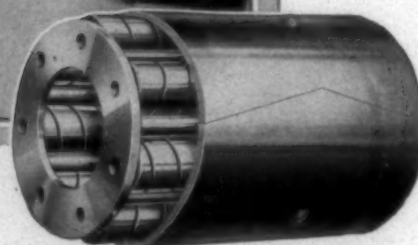


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Filling Changers
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This shows a Hyatt-equipped indigo dyeing machine made by the Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, North Carolina. Hyatts used in the oxidizing reels.



Carefree Bearing Performance

The indigo machine shown above was recently installed, with more than 200 Hyatt bearings. From the moment of installation, Hyatt Roller Bearings give dependable and economical service. They adapt themselves quickly for their long career.

Hyatt Bearings, due to their distinctive helically wound rollers, equalize loads and absorb vibration. Practically frictionless, they save power and cut operating costs.

On looms, mercerizers, washers, fulling mills, reel machines, calenders, mangles, dry cans and other textile machinery, Hyatts require no attention, except three or four lubrications a year. Grit can not creep into the enclosed housings. Oil can not leak out.

Hyatt Roller Bearings help speed up your output, efficiently. Be sure to specify them for your next equipment.

Full information on Hyatt Roller Bearings for textile machinery is contained in illustrated bulletin No. 2100. Write for a copy.

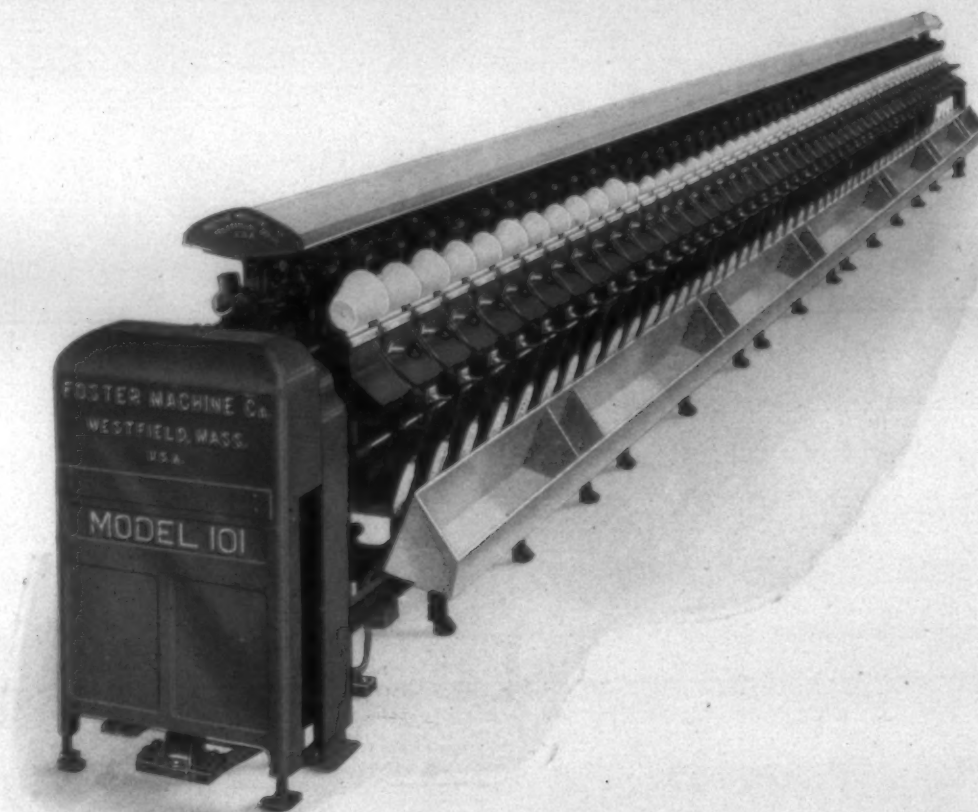
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HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

Model 101



The New High Speed Foster Winder

For Cones, Tubes, Cheeses,—Cotton or Worsted

Note this comparison with older Models

Av. yarn winding speed per min. 350-600 Yds.

Saving in H. P. per Lb. of yarn	34%
Saving in floor space	54%
Saving in investment	42%

These figures are from actual mill results and can be duplicated in any Mill.

The Model 101 produces the same high standard knitting cone as the Model 30 Foster.

The Usual Foster Sturdy, Simple Construction.

Foster Machine Company

WESTFIELD,

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Southern Representative, John Hill, Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

To be sure . . .

CELANESE brand yarn and rayon differ from each other in many respects. To be *sure* that you are getting Celanese brand yarn you need not judge merely by appearance and feel. Try one or more of these simple tests.

Burning: Rayon burns direct to ash. Celanese brand yarn burns down to a large lump, like that produced by silk, but much harder.

Immersion: When immersed in water, rayon quickly absorbs moisture. Celanese brand yarn absorbs no appreciable amount and retains its strength and firmness even though left in water for months.

Acetone test: Celanese brand yarn dissolves readily in acetone. Rayon is not affected by it.

Celanese brand yarn is highly elastic and remarkably durable; and it has unique hygienic qualities. ¶ Dyed with its special SRA dyes, it is fast to sun, suds, salt-water and perspiration. ¶ Even in a plain fabric no shiners are ever found when Celanese brand yarn is used.

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BRAND YARNS

The AMERICAN CELLULOSE & CHEMICAL
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, *Ltd*

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE: TODD B. MEISENHEIMER, ROOM 1116, JOHNSTON BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Practical Discussions

By
Practical Men

Good Running Warpers.

Editor:

I am studying warping problems and am very anxious to know from others to what constitutes good running warpers? That is, what is considered the smallest number of ends down per beam or per hour? Has anybody ever filled a beam full of yarn without having an end down? How many warpers should a good waper tender run, etc? What is the best speed?

Boston.

Answer to Boston.

Editor:

Boston's question on warper speeds, etc is one which should attract a great deal of attention; for there is much that depends upon good running warping.

I have never known of a warper tender filling a beam of yarn without an end breaking.

Ordinarily, warpers that are in good condition with 54-inch beams and 24-inch to 26-inch heads on 24s to 30s yarn should not run over 40 to 50 yards per minute. A good many warpers run faster but these machines will run better slower than faster. At the above speed a good warper tender can run in good shape four (4) warpers in good shape, and fill a beam of 500 ends on 24s warp yarn in eight (8) hours time. The total number of ends broken should not exceed four (4) ends per beam or 16 ends per hour for the four (4) warpers.

This is the record of a very successful mill and shows what can be done.

Regular.

Best Way to Set Draft Rolls.

Editor:

Regarding the setting of draft rolls. Should the top rolls pitch over the center of the steel rolls in either direction, or is it always best to set them over the centers? I have heard that some spinners are setting their rolls over the center to secure better drawing capacity. Which is right?

Spinner.

Travelers By One-half Numbers.

Editor:

In my long experience and observations, I have often felt the need of having the ring travelers made by one-half numbers or in other words, by $\frac{1}{2}$ sizes. And I am wondering why traveler makers have not introduced one-half number ring travelers before this time. It would help spinners a great deal. How often has it occurred that a spinner

finds that his ring travelers are too light, but when he puts on the next number heavier, he finds that they are too heavy. Why not have travelers made thus: No. 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, etc.

The "ought" travelers could be numbered thus: 1 ought, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ought, 2 ought, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ought, etc. May I ask spinners in general if this would be a great advantage to them.

Cotton Seed.

To Soften Raw Stock Dyed Cotton.

Editor:

When dyed raw cotton is stiff or harsh and does not card properly, what is the remedy?

Mfr.

Steel Roll Flutings.

Editor:

Why have the flutings on the steel rolls of spinning frames always been made with about the same size of fluting gauge?

Does it not seem reasonable to expect that the flutings on the steel rolls of spinning frames should be made finer for fine work than for coarse work?

Erick.

Ends Down on Cards.

Editor:

Please have some one give me reasons why ends come down on cards. How many ends down per day are allowed in good running work? How many ends down per day is regarded as bad work?

Licker.

Answer to Wappoo.

Editor:

Replying to Wappoo on the interesting matter of gauging napper clothing wire.

Napper wire is made differently from card clothing wire. Card clothing wire has only one diameter. Napper clothing wire has two (2) diameters. One diameter is at right angle to the knee of the wire. The second diameter is with the point or in line with the direction that the wire points from the knee. The napper wire is made somewhat oval in shape or perhaps somewhat more diamond shape.

To gauge the wire so as to determine the right size, use a good fine wire gauge of American standard gauge. Take a napper clothing wire and open it out. Now gauge the wire with the point toward you, and the knee up and away from you. Gauge this wire in line with the knee, i. e., and this will be found

(Continued on Page 26)

Causes of Bad Spinning

A series of articles contributed to a Prize Contest on this Subject

Number Forty-eight

I give below ninety-eight causes of bad spinning:

1. Cotton not properly mixed, and aged. 2. Cotton not properly cleaned. 3. Thick and thin places in the lap caused by uneven belt slippage. 4. Spotted laps caused by too high a fan speed, making cloudy carding. 5. Too high beater speed, fibres broken. 6. Allowing too great a variation in lap weights. 7. Laps splitting on cards, making singling in the sliver. 8. Failure to keep cards clean underneath, allowing foreign matter to pass by card. 9. Filling cans to full stretching sliver. 10. Drawing not cleaned often enough. 11. Bad splicing on drawing, causing thick and thin places. 12. Rollers not set to staple being worked. 13. Too long a draft, weakening the sliver. 14. Back lash in gearing, cloudy drawing or lumpy drawing. 15. Roller weights too light, too heavy, cause uneven tension. 16. Rollers not oiled properly or too much oil. 17. Tension too tight or too slack, either stretching or lumping. 18. Running cans too full. 19. Slubber roving traverse not working, causing creased top leather rollers. 20. Roving traverse too short or too long, causing unevenness.

21. Tension too slack. Tension too tight, but runs well on slubber makes bad spinning. 22. Lay too close causing undetected stretch, when it rides making bad spinning. 23. Lay too open, causing undetected stretch. 24. Rollers not properly set to staple being worked, dirty rollers. 25. Solid top leather rollers with large or small ends. 26. Large and small shells on same mantle or arbor which carry the shells. 27. Sack coats. 28. Soft coats. 29. Roller cloth different thicknesses. 30. Bad splicing on slubber, back on the drawing, front on the roving. 31. Static electricity in the room and machines. 32. Intermediate roving traverse not working, too long or too short. 33. Bad splicing in creeling the roving in intermediate, causes unevenness. 34. Vibration of spindles or frame. 35. Carriage not properly balanced. 36. Tight spindles. 37. Worn out bolsters. 38. Not enough or too much humidity. 39. Too much draft in the room, air. 40. Fanning off, making lumps in roving.

41. Back lash in gearing anywhere in the frame. 42. Finisher roving frames not watched closely enough, allowing all the above evils on flyer frames to exist. In addition different size bobbins, tight presser fingers, rusty flyers, bent flyers, choked flyers, worn spindles and steps, dry steps, too much twist in roving or not enough twist in roving, dirty rollers. 43. Spinning frames not level and in line. 44. Worn bearings on cylinder, gearings, or steel roller necks. 45. Worn off flutes on steel rollers. 46. Roving traverse not working, creasing the top leather rolls. 47. Back lash in roving traverse, causing top leather rolls to crease. 48. Solid top leather rolls with large or small ends. 49. Large and small shell on the same mantle or arbor. 50. Top rollers not parallel with steel rollers. 51. Skewers with battered ends causing roving to stretch. 52. Roving guide rods not in centre of bobbin in creel being unwound. 53. Too great a distance from bite of steel roll to guide wire. 54. Too great a distance from guide wire to top of traverse. 55. Too great a distance from bite of steel roll to bottom of traverse. 56. Not enough angle to steel rollers. 57. Loose trumpets on roving traverse guide bar. 58. Tight lifter rods, bent lifter rods, loose lifter rods. 59. Vibrating ring rails, ring rails not properly fitted to lifter rods. 62. Bent or sprung ring plates. (Metal type.)

61. Broken ring holders, not down in rail level (cast iron type). 62. Worn rings, broken rings, new rings, old rings, on same frame. 63. Traveler cleaner not properly set, allowing travelers to clog. 64. Travelers do not fit rings. 65. Travelers not the right circle. 66. Travelers too heavy. 67. Travelers let run too long. 69. Oil getting on traveler rings. 70. Mixed travelers. 71. Rusty travelers, soft travelers. 72. Guide wire out of true. 73. Rings out of true. 74. Spindles out of true. 75. Worn cap bars, dry saddles, dry rolls, dirty rolls. 76. Stirrups and saddles not properly adjusted, stirrups rubbing steel rolls. 77. Levers not level, causing various weights on same frame. 78. Weights too light for rovings being used and numbers being made. 79. Weights too heavy for rovings being used and numbers being made. 80. Not keeping the roving creels clean as they should be, kept or dirt will clog skewers.

81. Skewers sticking thru the creels and roving laid on them breaking ends. 82. Not keeping fresh roving on creels, old roving dried out runs bad. 83. Worn guide wires. 84. Crooked steel rollers and worn in joint, back lash in steel rollers. 85. Different size bobbins, different size bore in bobbins. 86. Crooked bobbins, vibrating bobbins, bobbins too loose on spindle. 87. Crooked spindles, dry spindles, tight spindles, low spindles, high spindles. 88. Spindle speed too high, spindle speed too low. 89. Rings too large for number being spun. 90. Rings too small for number being spun. 91. Insufficient humidity. 92. Room too hot and dry. 93. Room too cold. 94. Poor help. 95. Second hand and fixers not interested enough in the people and mill. 96. Conditions around the plant and village not interesting. 97. No attractions for the employees, no welfare workers in the village. 98. Maybe the morals of the overseers are not as high as should be.

Looking For The Hidden Things.

Number Forty-nine

We assume bad spinning means ends breaking down badly, also uneven and poor quality of yarn. All carders know that it is possible to make the carding run well and still make a very poor quality of roving. This can be done by inserting extra twist and by the frame hands manipulating the tension.

This being a discussion of bad spinning I will assume the roving is all right until I have gone through the spinning. Then I will visit the card room. First, look over the leather rollers. See that they are clean, that the cots are good and that they are properly oiled. Look over saddles and neb bars. See if they are badly worn. Look over weight levers and stirrups. See that they swing clear. Look over roving guides. See that they are working properly. Examine spindles see that they are oiled as they should be with the right kind of oil. Next look over the bands. See that they are the right weight, also if they are tied on with as near the same tension as possible, removing all slack ones. Next look over travelers. See if they are the right weight, circle and points. See if they are for the flange ring being used, also if they are changed before worn too bad. Next examine the rings see if they are badly worn or chipped. See what system has been used in changing rings, whether at random or a frame at a time. If at random take off as far as possible, all new ones and put them on frames together so as to get travelers right. Next look over whorls see if they are badly worn, see that spindles are plumbed and guide wire are properly set.

Next examine roller settings, see that they are right for stock being used. Next see how bobbins fit spindles. See if they are true and the right diameter for the rings and numbers being run, also see that bobbins and spindles are not clogged with thread waste, causing bad fitting bobbins. Then look over steel rollers and gears. See that rollers are straight and gears are good and properly set. See that right twist lay and draft gears are on for the number being spun. Next, see that traverse is working as it should, building good bobbins. Next, check up draft. See that it is not too long, also look over twist see that the right number of turns is being put in, allowing small per cent for band slippage. Next, check spindle speed, see that they are not too high or too low for the number being run. Next, look over creels, see that skewers are good and steps are all right.

Next, look over humidifiers. Have every head cleaned and working properly. Find at what temperature and relative humidity the work will run best and hold as near there as possible. Next, put in cleaning system and keep it clean (floor included). Then work up interest among the help.

Now, I will visit opening and carding department. I would see whether

cotton was off-grade, staple short and weak, feeding from one bale until used up instead of several bales. Next the hopper feeders. If aprons are empty and hoppers full part time, and almost empty part time, it makes uneven laps. Here I will see how the reworked waste is fed. A uniform amount should be fed all the time, with as small percentage as is possible to take care of the amount made. It should not exceed 5 per cent, less preferably.

Next comes the lapper room. I would look for such things as the feed rollers not properly set to heater; the stripper plates too far from beaters, allowing the stock to follow the beater around the second time, curling and breaking the staple. Excessive beating and air passages clogged, causing uneven draft on cage, which makes uneven laps. Beater blades dull, even motion not working properly, too much variation allowed in weights of laps, grid bars not properly set too high or too low fan speed, worn feed roller, bearings broken and worn gears all cause bad work. Next, the cards should be examined to see whether they are dull and worn, licker-ins, high and low, flats worn, slack clothing. With these conditions, of course, there is a variation in the settings. Other cause of bad work are card hands allowed to run can too full cutting and stretching the sliver; webs run too tight or too slack; lumps collecting around ends of doffers, passing out in web; careless stripping, not stripping often enough; dull clothing; dull flats, mote bars and feed plates not set right.

In drawing, stop motion not working properly, rollers dirty and not oiled, bad piecing, front roller speed too high; tension too tight or too slack; variation in size of trumpet holes; frames dirty, clearers not kept picked, causing slubs and lumps; rollers not set right for speed; weight and stock; broken and worn gears, crooked rollers; drafts too long all cause poor work. On fly frames, tensions too tight or too slack; rollers not set right; bad top rollers, crooked steel rollers; rollers not oiled; dry steps; bobbins, whorls and spindles jumping; drafts not proportioned, broken and worn gears; gears not properly meshed, broken and worn skewers; clearers not picked and frames dirty; single and doublings; bad piecing, tangle roving; lost motion in couplings or gearing; too much variation in weights are causes of trouble.

With the above mentioned items corrected as they should be, with enough machines at each process, especially cards and drawing; with uniform speed, all departments should run well and produce a good quality of yarn.

Back Number.

(Continued on Page 20)

RAYON REEDS

On account of the ever-increasing use of Rayon (artificial silk) by Southern cotton mills, we are making a reed particularly adapted to the Rayon yarns.

Special attention is necessary to the finish on the wire used in these reeds, which finish requires approximately three times the length of time usually given to regular reed wire.

There is, however, absolutely no extra charge for this special finish as we invoice Rayon reeds at our regular standard prices.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

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THE STEEL HEDDLE LINE

"Duplex" Loom Harness (complete with Frames and Heddles fully assembled).
Drop Wires (with Nickel Plated, Copper Plated or Plain Finished).

Heddles—Harness Frames—Selvage Harness
—Leno Doups—Jacquard Heddles—Lingoes—
Improved Loom Reeds—Leno Reeds—Lease
Reeds—Beamer Hecks—Combs.

Visiting the Mills

By David Clark

I ALWAYS enjoy visiting the mills because it gives an opportunity of meeting my friends and of learning more about things that are happening throughout the industry.

As Mrs. Clark is spending the summer in Europe with a party of friends, I expect to make a number of trips among the mills this summer. My first opportunity came when Walter Pratt, Southern representative of Joseph Sykes Bros., invited me to make the trip with him to the Weavers' Division Meeting at Anderson, S. C.

I have made a number of these trips with Walter, usually in his Buick, but this time he showed up with a Dodge coupe. It was a good running car and by no means as rough riding as the old model Dodges, but it was the hottest car in which I ever sat. The seat was so hot that we would have to get out every now and then and cool off. It felt like they had put a heating coil under the seat.

Leaving Charlotte at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, we drove to Spartanburg and spent the night at the Franklin Hotel. The South Carolina bankers were holding a convention and had all the good rooms in the hotel so they put us in the annex, which had rooms appropriate for a fifth class hotel.

Early the next morning we left Spartanburg and reaching Lockhart about 8 o'clock, found Superintendent Frank Lockman in his office.

Although this was my first trip to Lockhart, I have known Frank Lockman for many years. I also

know his two brothers, both of whom are prominent mill men.

Frank Lockman's office somewhat resembles a chemical laboratory and I was told that he manufactured his own sizing compound and also a very fine soap for washing floors. When I visited the mill I was inclined to agree that it was a wonderful soap, for seldom have I seen a cleaner mill or better kept floors.

After spending awhile with Frank Lockman we went into the office of Assistant Treasurer and Manager J. Roy Fant and we were given a welcome.

Although he lives in Lockhart, Roy Fant is a member of the Rotary Club of Union and was president of organization when I visited there last year.

Roy Fant and Frank Lockman showed us over the mills. There are two mills with a total of 57,184 spindles and 1,700 looms and both mills were in splendid condition and efficiently operated.

The first mill was built in 1895 and has 25,000 spindles.

At the time it was built there was no railroad at Lockhart and all the machinery had to be hauled about fourteen miles over bad roads.

The picture shown herewith shows some of the Draper looms being hauled to the mill on a wagon drawn by two mules and a steer. The original looms are in the mill and are doing good work today. They were among the first automatic looms brought South.

Mill No. 2 was built about 1905 and is, of course, more modern in equipment but apparently there is not much difference between the two plants.

A feature of these mills is runways suspended from the ceiling for the convenience of the men attending the belts. They pay an unusual amount of attention to belts. All of them are clean and well oiled and above every counter an old broom is suspended so that it rubs against the belt and keeps it clean. While in the slasher room Frank Lockman asked me to rub my finger nail against the second squeeze roll, which I did, and it was clean when I moved my hand away.

He then told me to rub the nail against the first squeeze roll and in a second it was covered with motes and dirt.

He explained that he covered his first squeeze roll, that is, the first roll starting at the back of the slasher with sheeting over the slasher cloth and that the sheeting caught and held a very large per cent of the motes and specks that had been left on the yarn.

It was a very remarkable proposition to me but it did seem that the sheeting removed a very large per cent of the specks and made the goods much cleaner. He explained that the sheeting held the specks but that wool slasher cloth would let them through.

The village and surroundings at Lockhart are among the most beau-

tiful in the South and I was much impressed by my visit and the courtesies shown me.

Union, S. C.

Leaving Lockhart, we drove by a short cut to Union over a road that is fair which is all that can be said about most of the roads in the Pay-As-You-Go State. They certainly do pay as they go. They pay in extra gas consumption, wear on tires and wear on automobiles.

North Carolina builds hard surface roads and the automobile driver saves more in gas and wear than the amount of his tax.

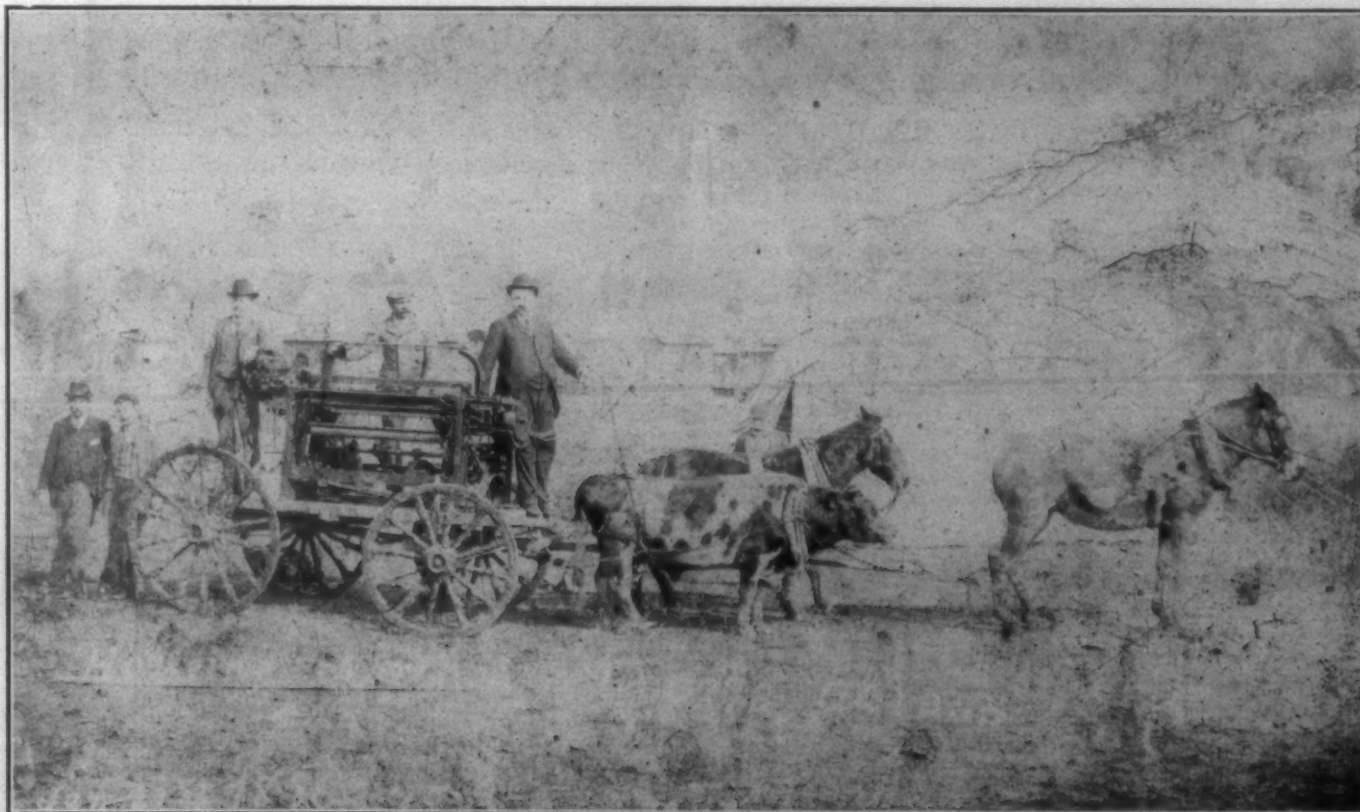
Reaching Union, we stopped at the Monarch Mills for a short chat with Superintendent T. M. McNeil, but did not go over his mill, as I visited him last year.

We also stopped at the Union-Buffalo Mill for a visit to General Manager Harry Jennings and was also fortunate in finding General Superintendent J. D. Jones in the office as well as an old friend, S. R. Lybrand, who is now outside overseer.

Newberry.

We decided that we would try to reach Newberry before noon and see J. M. Davis, superintendent of the Newberry Cotton Mills. We took another pay-as-you-go road which was about on a par with North Carolina detours and by hard driving reached the Newberry Cotton Mills just before 12 o'clock.

Two men were in the office when



Rapid Transit in 1895—Hauling Looms for Installation in the Lockhart Mills

we arrived and after they passed out I offered to bet Walter Pratt that they were real estate sharps. When they drove off we noted the Florida license plate and accused Marion Davis of buying Western North Carolina real estate, but he denied being guilty. He admitted being invited to join a syndicate but says that he did not fall for their chatter.

Marion Davis gave us a real welcome and at my request sent for J. Y. Jones, overseer of spinning, and W. H. Hardeman, overseer of weaving, both of whom I have known for many years.

As the mill was closed for dinner we did not go through, but Marion Davis drove us over the village and showed us his pet and pride, the mill park, which is one of the most beautiful in the South.

Beautiful grounds with wonderful shrubbery and a large dance pavilion and band stand combine to make a condition that adds to the pleasure of the operatives of the mill. The band of the Newberry Cotton Mills has had a fine reputation for many years and is said to now be larger and finer than ever before.

Marion Davis insisted upon our going to the Kiwanis lunch with him and when we arrived there we found that he was president of the organization.

Under their rule the men whose birthdays were in June had on that day to tell something of their career and it happened that Marion Davis was among them. As he spoke simply and modestly of his life and career I felt fully justified in congratulating him upon his accomplishments which, among other things, included filling a term as president of the Southern Textile Association.

They called on Walter Pratt for a speech but he evaded by announcing that he carried me along to do his speaking.

After lunch we drove to the Molohon Manufacturing Company, but found that President Geo. W. Summer was in New York and that General Superintendent E. S. Summer was at lunch and would not be back until 4 o'clock.

Superintendent W. D. Stillwell was in the mill but nobody seemed able to locate him and we were leaving when somebody mentioned Tom Crocker. I had forgotten that Tom Crocker was carder at the Molohon, but we went into the mill to see him and enjoyed the visit. Tom is rated as one of the best carders in the South and has also been a superintendent.

We met his second hand, J. H. Sparks, and the overseer of spinning, W. T. Morton, who formerly worked in North Carolina.

Just before we left Superintendent Stillwell showed up and we spent awhile with him.

We did not go over much of the Molohon Manufacturing Company, but it has the reputation of being a well run mill.

Goldville.

Leaving Newberry, we drove to Goldville and stopped at the Joanna Cotton Mills, where everything seemed to be active, as a large addition was in course of erection.

In the office we found several traveling men and at the mill door we found Superintendent P. B. Mitchell talking to Frank W. Gurry.

Frank Gurry is now with mill department of G. G. Scott & Co. and had been employed to improve the efficiency of the Joanna Cotton Mill, which contract I understand he completed very satisfactorily.

The office men said that Agent Wm. A. Moorhead was busily engaged, but when he heard that I was there he came out immediately but I did not detain him because I knew he had just returned from a business trip.

Mr. Moorhead has long been a strong friend and supporter of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we were much pleased to note the great development that he is making at Goldville. The mill was purchased about two years ago by a shade cloth company and has now been enlarged to 26,320 spindles and 700 looms with other enlargements in prospect.

We wanted to stop at the mills at Clinton and Laurens, but as it was getting late we hit some more of the pay-as-you-go roads into Anderson, where we were much pleased to find a new and modern hotel that had been built since my last visit.

As the meeting of the Weavers' Division of the Southern Textile Association was to be held the next day, quite a few mill men and traveling men arrived that night.

Graton & Knight Exhibit Takes Prize.

The exhibit of the Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., well known manufacturers of leather belting, took first prize in the exhibition of sales campaign material entered at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs at Philadelphia.

The industrial exhibition hall, in which the exhibit of Graton & Knight was located, had 12,000 feet of advertising material, entered as the finest specimens of sales campaigns by the foremost national advertisers of the United States, England, France and 12 other countries.

Union Bleachery Increases Group Insurance.

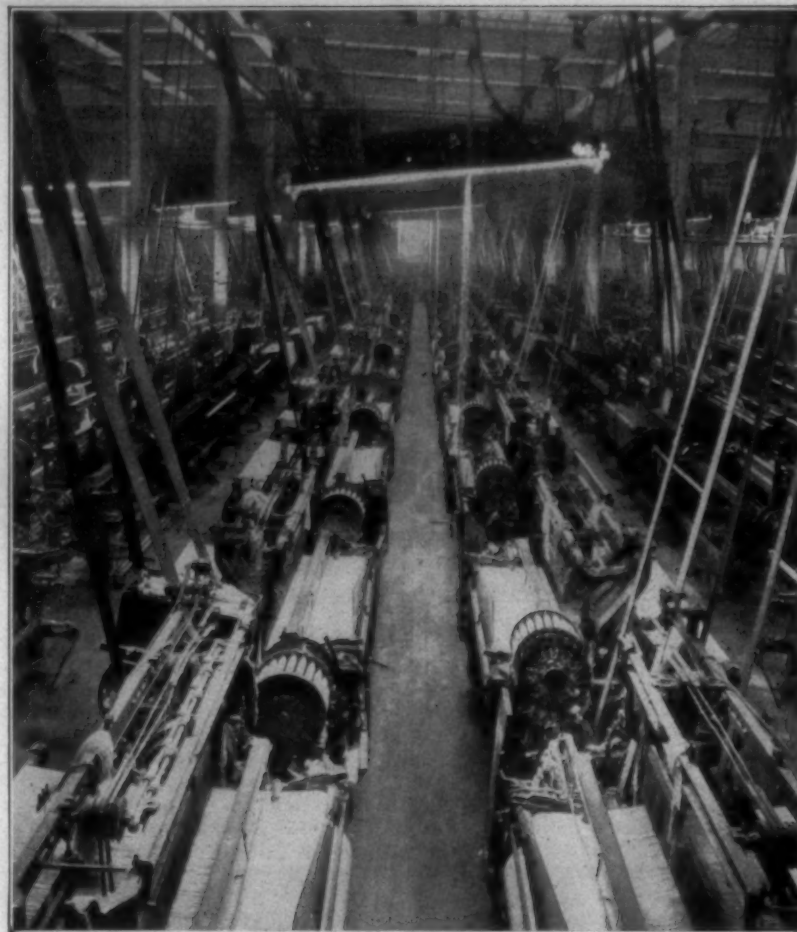
Group insurance in force on employees of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., has been increased from \$322,000 to more than \$550,000.

Under the original plan adopted in May, 1916, the bleachery workers received free protection, including liberal funeral benefits.

Thru the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Union Bleachery recently rearranged its insurance plan in order to provide additional protection of \$1,000 for each employee in the principal classification covered. Two hundred and thirty-four of these accepted their employer's offer.

While the employer bore the entire cost of the insurance under the original plan, the one recently established provides for the payment of premiums by the employees.

Besides the actual insurance benefits, certain service advantages also are included in the general plan.



"BETTER THAN DAYLIGHT"

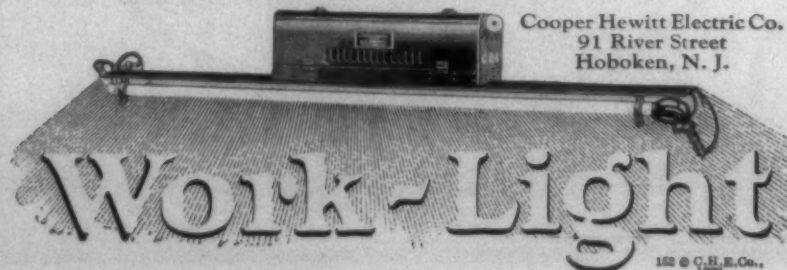
THE slogan of Cooper Hewitt Work-Light owes its origin mainly to two great textile manufacturers. Crompton Mills, of Rhode Island, and Stehli Silks, of Pennsylvania, were first to say they had found Cooper Hewitt Work-Light "better than daylight."

Since that time the experience of other manufacturers—in and out of the textile field—has brought home the literal truth of the statement. "Better Than Daylight" has been realized over and over again in plants the length and breadth of the country.

Better because always controllable. Better because it is glareless, with shadows soft and luminous. Better because it eliminates hot, red rays and provides light 90 per cent yellow-green—the seeing rays of light. Better, too, because keeping up Cooper Hewitts costs far less than keeping up the vast expanses of glass always found in so-called "day-lighted" buildings.

And, most important of all, better for getting the work done. Proved in hundreds of plants in which night output under Work-Light betters day output under daylight.

Why not let a Cooper Hewitt engineer tell you just what your own plant can do with "Better Than Daylight"? No obligation—and a liberal, free trial, right in your plant, if you're interested.



CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 17)

Number Fifty

Our spinning may be running bad when the work in the card room is running good because the carder is putting too much waste back in the stock for the numbers we are spinning. Take, say 30's knitting yarn. We are using scant inch stock. We do not want any waste in that. On the other hand if we are making 15's we can use our waste. Then there may be too much twist in the roving, if so it will not draw well and cause bad spinning. Or there may be too little twist and it will break back in our creels, and cause our spinners to work their heads off. The fact that the carder has the same twist gear on today that he had last week has nothing to do with our roving breaking back in the creel. It is the amount of humidity. I am working now where we have to put eight per cent more twist in the roving in June, July and August than we do in December, January and February. We have cold dry weather in winter and our carder runs about 50 per cent of humidity. We get good results with twist of 1.20 times the square root. In summer we have hot muggy weather with about 80 to 85 per cent of humidity, so we must put about 8 per cent more twist in the roving. Take six hank roving spinning 30's you see we are putting in about 8 per cent less cotton in summer than in winter or the hank of the roving, as far as cotton is concerned is about 6.48. But water brings the weight up to six hank. We cannot twist water hence the increase in twist.

The same thing applies to spinning. We are actually spinning about 32.40's when our yarn is weighing 30's so we may have to put in more twist because we have too little cotton in the yarn for the twist we have in the machine. Our draft may be too long. Take 30's with scant inch staple surely a draft of more than ten would be too much. Then the cotton may be all right as far as length goes, that is it may be up to our scant inch, but it may have no strength. When you pull it for staple you can take it between your thumb and finger and break the fibers in quite a lot of it right in too. Your breaking strength drops 18 to 20 points per grain. You can't make that run good in the spinning room. And still it may be running good in the card room.

Other causes which make the work run bad in the spinning room are badly worn necks in the middle and back rolls and badly worn bearings in stand right at the head end. Some makes of spinning frames are made with the intermediate gear between the back and middle roll too small and it sets too far down between the driving gear on the back roll and the

driven gear on the middle. Because of this it has a tendency to crowd the middle roll toward the front and lift it out of the stand, after the neck and stand have been worn to a certain point. It does pick up the middle roll a little way and when the tooth of the intermediate gear leaves the gear on the middle roll, the weights bring the roll down again, to be picked up again. This causes vibration of the middle roll and breaks down ends, and causes the machine to flute the leather rolls. Badly worn necks and back lash in the front steel rolls are causes of badly running spinning. The worn necks allow the front roll to drop down and this has the same effect as though you spread the rolls. The back lash causes vibration. Then we must have good top rolls. Our cloth must be thick enough to give us a good cushion, otherwise our roll will be too hard and the base of the steel roll will cut the fibers. If our cloth is too thick it will cause our leathers to split at the seam. We can sometimes tell if our roll is too hard by stopping the frame and starting it up. If the ends have a tendency to drop from the roll, our rolls are pretty apt to be too hard. Our rolls must be thoroughly rolled when being covered, both after putting on the cloth and after putting on the leather. Otherwise our leathers are apt to become loose.

Frames out of level, spindles out of plumb, guide wires not properly set, thread boards too high or too low are all things which will cause bad spinning.

There are many other causes for the work running bad in the spinning room when it is running good in the card room, but I wish to speak particularly about the traveler speed. Take 30's yarn, if we run our spindles 9,500 revolution per minute with 1½-inch ring, our traveler speed will be 55,959 inches per minute. With a bobbin with a 1-inch barrel and a 6-inch traverse we can get about 19 pounds of yarn per set of 228 spindles. With a 1½-inch ring and a filling bobbin with a ½-inch barrel, we can get about 19 pounds per set and if we run our spindles 9,500 turns per minutes our traveler speed will be 44,767 inches per minute, a decrease of 11,092 inches per minute—approximately. Now what I want to say is that some mills are changing their warp wind to filling wind and still keeping the warp bobbin and large ring. When by changing to the smaller ring and filling bobbin they can get just as much yarn per set as they can on the warp bobbin with the large ring and at the same time have better running work because of the decrease in traveler speed. We can increase the speed of front roll several turns and not have near the traveler speed. By doing so we can spin more yarn. We have pretty good tensions now for winding on a spool from a filling bobbin and we do not need the big warp bobbin any more.

These are the things I would look for if I was going into a room where



Leatheroid

Thousands of these cans are in use in textile mills everywhere. Some are new, some have been in use for a few years and many have been in use for from 5 to 35 years—and furthermore with just ordinary care every Leatheroid roving can made will give the same service and satisfaction.

In circulars, catalogs and advertisements we have described Leatheroid and pointed out the advantages of Leatheroid construction—but the sum total of it all is that because of the material used and the methods of construction these cans represent the most economical purchase you can make.

Roving cans are one item in a full line of receptacles—trucks, boxes, barrels—manufactured and sold under the trade mark name—Leatheroid.

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SOLD THRU SOUTHERN SUPPLY HOUSES

the work was running bad. Some of them I couldn't take care of myself, some of them would have to be taken care of by the carder. And right here sometimes we make a mistake. Sometimes we try to make the carder do what we want done instead of just asking for his cooperation. One of the first things is to get the cooperation of the carder and to get him to take care of any fault in just so far as he can. O. K.? Yes, the superintendent can make him do it but will get better results perhaps if we can get him to do it, you know how it is. Then some of the causes can be removed only by those higher up such as cotton buyer, and those who buy rings and bobbins. But we can respectfully submit our opinions to them and then buck up and do the best we can with what we have.

We should see that our spinners clean the back and middle steel rolls every week. I mean pick the fly laps off that collect on the rolls between the bosses. They get full and get over on the boss of the middle roll and lift the leather roll up and our draft is between the back and the front roll. Our middle top roll is not bearing on the roving at all on the ends where such laps are. Now, I don't mean roving laps, just the fly and dirt that collect on the smooth roll between the bosses that should be taken off every week. The out backs should be kept clean. Front rolls should be picked often. Thread boards kept clean travelers changed about every three weeks. Top clearers should be cleaned often. Cleaning is easier work than piecing up ends. These things must be looked after whether our work is running good or bad. If our work is running good and we neglect them then it will soon be running bad.

Traveler Speed.

Number Fifty-one

Below you will find some of the causes of bad running spinning, when the lapper and cards are all right, taking everything as it comes.

First, we have the drawing frame. Here a lot of would-be-good running work is ruined by not being properly geared; rolls not set right for grade of cotton used; rolls bottoming or meshing too deep and cutting the sliver; poor oiling; excessive speed; improperly weighted; too much draft between the drawing rolls and calender or tension rolls, thereby making uneven sliver. A great deal of bad drawing can be traced back to the operator, such as bad end piecing, not keeping machine clean, and properly oiled, letting frame run out of fix and most especially the stop motion, which should stop as soon as an end breaks or runs out.

Second, omitting the comb and sliver laps and ribbon lap machines, which are only used on very fine yarns, and merely for a more cleaner and even stock.

Third, we pass on to the fly frames, composed of slubber, intermediates and roving frames respectfully. Some of the causes of bad work, at these machines are: bad leather rolls; rolls not running smoothly; too much tension, and not properly weighted; uneven running steel rolls, caused from being worn or sprung; rolls set too wide or not wide enough for staple cotton used; excessive drafts and speeds; improper oiling; bad end piecing; frames not kept cleaned; rough places on bottom roll, causing roving to stick; too much draft; not enough or too much twist; flyer surface speed greater than the delivery or surface speed of front roller during the build of the bobbin; bad or blunt skewers. The above applies to slubber, intermediates and roving frames.

Fourth, we pass on to the spinning. First, I would not take "Mr. Carders" word that everything was all right in his department, but he would have to show me, and with this information I would proceed to find cause of bad running spinning in the spinning room. I would first look over all the gears and see that the right constant had been used. I would next look for such things as excessive speeds; frames out of alignment; spindles out of plumb and not properly oiled; bad rolls, both leather and steel rolls; excessive drafts; improper oiling of rolls, and the spinning frame in general; bad rings, and not right size for grade of stock being spun; worn bolsters; thread guides not in line with top of bobbin; not enough, or too much twist; slack bands; not using right weight traveler; rolls not set for grade of cotton to be used, and not properly weighted; bad skewers; not enough humidity, which is to great extent responsible for good running spinning.

Thus I have outlined some of the causes of bad running spinning, and would say that the very likely causes would be uneven roving, excessive speed, and improper roll setting, also too much draft.

Jim Bob.

Number Fifty-two

In discussing the causes of bad spinning, I will state what I would do (and have done) when taking charge of a spinning room where the work was running bad.

First, I would do nothing for a few days except look the job over well and ask all the questions possible. I would talk to as many different hands as possible and get all their views. In this way I would find out just when and where the work ran worst, whether in the mornings, evenings, just before or just after doffing and many other things. In other words, I would find the trouble before trying to remedy it. If I didn't I might do the wrong thing, which is always fatal to a new man.

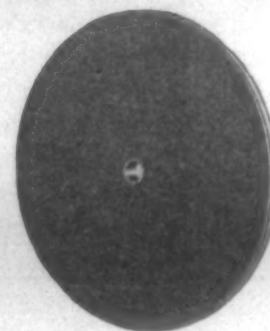
Now after I had gotten hold of things, I would likely do any number or all of the following things. I would enter into complete cooperation

(Continued on Page 28)

Frank MOSSBERG Corp. Pressed Steel Double Section Beam Heads



outside of head



inside of head

Frank MOSSBERG Corporation Steel Section Beam Heads are made in two separate heads. The outside head is re-inforced with radial ribs which extend almost to the edge of the flange. The inside head, which comes in contact with the yarn, is perfectly smooth. When united the two parts become one complete and unbreakable section beam head.

There is no chance of time loss due to breakage. Write for further information.

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Every
Body's
Doing It.
Doing It.
Doing
What?

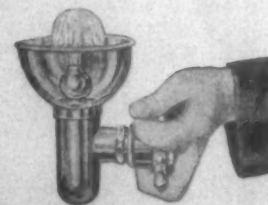
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HAYDENVILLE, MASS.



SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Associate Editor
Business Manager

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Eliminate the Brokers

SPEAKING before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina in their executive session, a cotton manufacturer of long experience, hit the nail on the head when he said that cotton goods brokers were responsible to a considerable extent for present conditions.

It was formerly the case that cotton goods commission houses sold the goods of the mills that they represented, but there has been a gradual evolution until today many of the commission houses merely finance and guarantee sales and the actual selling is done by cotton goods brokers who receive one-half to one per cent for making sales.

There are a large number of cotton goods brokers in New York and when a commission merchant wishes to sell goods he calls up the broker and notifies him of the fact, or the broker, having found a prospective buyer, visits the various commission houses in order to find where he can secure the desired goods at the lowest price.

Under market conditions such as have existed during the past six months, the broker plays one commission house against the other with the very natural result that prices are forced lower and lower.

The broker has no interest whatever in maintaining prices and profits for the mills, but knows that he can not do business unless he has the good will of the buyer and therefore seeks to favor the buyer by obtaining the lowest possible prices.

With prices from a half dozen commission houses in his hand, he plays them against one another until a firm offer at one-eighth off is accepted and a new price established,

which forces all others to come to that level. Again the same game is played and a still lower price results.

A prominent cotton goods broker recently entertained some friends at lunch with a description of a price reduction tour of the market.

Buying a few bales of goods from one house, he told the next house of the price but not the quantity. They said "why did you not see us we could have sold them at one-eighth less."

He bought another small lot and then passed to another house where he told of the new price and was again informed that if he had seen them he could have saved one-eighth.

When he had made the rounds and played the game he set out to play, he bought the large quantity he originally intended to buy at five-eighths less than the current price, and the buyer whom he represented was immensely pleased.

The broker told the story with much gusto and if some of the commission merchants could have been present accompanied by their mill treasurers and heard his comments upon their merchandising ability, their faces would have turned the color of a harvest moon.

Why should cotton goods commission houses sell through brokers when they know that the broker is in reality the agent of the buyer?

We can see no legitimate reason and agree with the manufacturer who told the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina that the cotton goods broker is a menace to the prosperity of the cotton manufacturing industry.

There is muttering and rumbling all through the industry and wherever two or more mill men are gathered together, there is talk of

needed changes in the selling and distribution of cotton goods.

Will the commission houses risk their own lives in an effort to save the cotton goods brokers?

With the money that is paid in brokerage to cotton goods brokers, men could be employed to sell the goods and then the mills would have equal representation with the buyer, when the sale is made, instead of the buyer trading with his next friend.

This is not written with any spirit of unfriendliness or antagonism towards the commission houses but is a warning based upon rumblings and discontent against the present unsatisfactory system.

The Cotton Situation

THE Government report of last Friday indicated a cotton acreage of 48,898,000 against 48,090,000 acres last year.

While we do not believe that there is any such acreage, the Government figure will stand and will be the basis of crop calculations this year.

The main point is that there has been an increase in acreage where there should have been a large decrease and the South will suffer severely by reason of the low cotton prices that will result.

The indicated crop was given as 15,635,000 bales with the statement that on the basis of the average yield for 1924-25 it would be 16,294,000 and on the basis of the average for 1921, 1922 and 1923 it would be 13,726,000.

In other words with an unfavorable summer the crop might drop to 13,726,000, whereas good weather might bring it above 16,294,000.

With a carryover August 1, 1926, of 6,200,000, the supply of American cotton for next season will likely be somewhere between 19,900,000 and 22,800,000 bales.

In either case there is enough cotton and it will take extremely bad weather to cause any scare about an adequate supply of cotton and low cotton seems probable for a considerable period ahead.

Be not unmindful, however, that as Henry Grady said, "Cotton is a fool," and just when every one has decided that cotton will sink gradually to lower levels it may start to go through the roof.

The purchasing power of the South is going to be badly crippled by low price cotton and men in every line of business will feel the effects.

We have never seen cotton mills make much money on low priced cotton and we believe that depressed cotton prices will retard the return of cotton mill prosperity.

The only way that low cotton helps is in export trade because it puts goods within the reach of buying power of China, India and similar countries, but the commission merchants are, with few exceptions, absolutely laying down upon the export problem and little aid can be expected unless mills form combinations and send representatives abroad.

The farmers of the South, in failing to reduce the 1926 acreage, did

not exhibit any more brains than the cotton manufacturers who ran mills night and day while accumulating goods.

It is rather hard on the farmers to put them in the class with some manufacturers but, since they planted 48,898,000 acres, they deserve that classification.

Cotton mill men and farmers should unite in praying for rain, boll weevils and hoppers.

Pullmans for Tybee

IF as many as fifteen reservations are made, a pullman car will be put on the train leaving Charlotte at 5:20 p. m., July 15th, and will stop at Savannah, Ga.

This will enable those who wish to attend the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Tybee Beach to make an easy and convenient trip.

Those who wish berths reserved should advise us at once.

Another Overproduction

A CABLE from Calcutta, India, states that the acreage set to jute is estimated at 3,605,000, excluding the district of Nepal, and indicates a yield of 11,700,000 bales, the largest ever grown by a million bales. Prices have declined at Calcutta and are lower in the United States.

English Cotton Mills Curtail

The cotton spinning and weaving mills of England are curtailing very heavily, partly on account of trade depression and partly because of coal shortage, according to cabled advices to the Merchants National Bank of Boston. During the past week, mills in the American spinning section of Lancashire averaged only about 20 per cent of regular full operations, those in the Egyptian spinning section averaged about 75 per cent and those in the cloth section averaged about 70 per cent.

The Lancashire industry is probably curtailing more heavily at present than at any other time since it first became depressed several years ago. While it is a fact that part of the curtailment is due to coal shortage because of the miner's strike, the major cause is the depression in the yarn and cloth trade. The great foreign markets on which Lancashire depends for about 80 per cent of its business continue to buy a much smaller quantity of British cotton goods than in past years.

The most discouraging phase of the situation is that the heavy curtailment has not accomplished its object of putting yarn and cloth prices on a profitable basis. Yarns and cloths have declined with cotton in recent months, keeping mill margins very narrow. Spinners have considered numerous expedients for maintaining their margins but have discarded each in turn. The latest movement is to establish a yarn selling-agency which is understood to have the support of about 200 mills.

Personal News

M. C. Williams, of Mortimer, N. C., is now located in Lenoir, N. C.

L. B. Daniel has been appointed superintendent of the Audrey Spinning Mills, Weldon, N. C.

J. P. Burke has resigned as master mechanic at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

M. J. Caton has been promoted to master mechanic at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

R. A. Bradley has been appointed second hand in the cloth room at the Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C.

J. A. Tennant is now secretary of the Houston Hosiery Mills, Houston, Texas.

T. A. Stanciliff has been appointed superintendent of the Houston Mills, Houston, Texas.

W. K. Cadmus has resigned as office manager of the Gregg Dyeing Company, Graniteville, S. C.

S. C. Simmons has been appointed general manager of the Opelika Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

John H. Rogers, of Norfolk, Va., has been elected to the board of directors of the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C.

Prof. J. T. Hilton, of the textile department of State College, Raleigh, N. C., has begun his duties in Charlotte as secretary of the Arkwrights. He will return to the college in September.

G. A. Lay, overseer spinning at the Draper-American Mills, Draper, N. C., is recovering rapidly from an operation for appendicitis.

Ollie Stevens, who has been with the Plato Durham Cotton Company, Gastonia, N. C., has resigned to accept a position with Cook & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

C. L. Upchurch has sold his interest in the Charlotte Textile Machinery Company, to his son George V. Upchurch who will continue to manage the business.

W. A. Brown has resigned as overseer carding at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, East Point, Ga., and accepted a position with the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

Winston D. Adams, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, who has been ill at a Charlotte hospital for the past two weeks, is considerably improved and was able this week to return to his duties.

B. Mabry Hart, of Tarboro, N. C., who was recently elected president of the Hart and Fountain Mills, of that place, to succeed his father the late W. A. Hart, has also been elected a director of the Savage Manufacturing Company, Savage, Md.

J. Ralph Clark has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

H. M. Leslie has been elected vice-president and chairman of the finance board of the Clinchfield Mills, Marion, N. C.

A. C. Summerville.

A. C. Summerville, owner of the Magnolia Mills, Charlotte, N. C., died at St. Peters Hospital early Wednesday morning. He had been in ill health since last summer and been undergoing treatment at the hospital for some time.

Mr. Summerville was 72 years old and for many years had been prominently identified with the business life of Charlotte. He had operated the Magnolia Mills over a long period and was recognized as a very efficient and successful manufacturer.

Mr. Summerville's wife died 5 years ago. He is survived by four sons, Lloyd, Elbert William and J. H. Summerville, all of Charlotte, two daughters, Mrs. O. V. Hoke and Mrs. Ralph Hart, also of Charlotte, one brother and one sister.

Change in Selling Agency.

Thomas A. Marlowe, who for the past several years has been associated with John M. Barr & Co., Charlotte, N. C., Southern selling agents for the complete line of chemical textile specialties manufactured by L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, has recently severed his connections with John M. Barr & Co., and will handle the Sonneborn line exclusively in the same territory. T. A. Marlowe is well known throughout the textile field, having devoted many years in practical textile mill work, such as bleaching, dyeing, finishing, mercerizing, etc. Recognized as a technical and practical expert in this field, Mr. Marlowe will cheerfully assist, in conjunction with the Sonneborn technical laboratories, in solving any problems, regardless of the process involved or the type of fibre, yarn or fabric. Mr. Marlowe has only recently, in collaboration with the Sonneborn technical laboratories, successfully worked out problems in many bleaching, dyeing and finishing mills, as well as in the dyeing and finishing of all type of hosiery.

Bibb Mfg. Co., Payne Mill.
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M. R. Gardner Asst. Superintendent
H. T. BrownCarder
L. H. HambrickSpinner
W. I. Perkins Twisting & Winding
C. T. BrownShipping Clerk
M. W. Brown Asst. Shipping Clerk
F. H. RichardsonPaymaster
T. J. CobbMaster Mechanic

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A Very High Content of Combined Sulphate gives it an unusual degree of solubility, forming a *clear* solution in every concentration with either hot or cold water.

Being *acid proof* and *lime proof*, it resists *extremely hard water*, acids (also inorganic) and high temperature dye liquors. It will not separate out of solution and form *insoluble scums* in the dye kettle.

Glauber's salts, added to the dye bath, even in large amounts, will not "break the oil." This is extremely important in certain processes of dyeing.

Two added features of AMALIE SULPHO TEXTOL OIL are its *freedom* from stickiness and its *dependability* to leave *no objectionable odors* on the goods due to rancidity. These are common complaints with the usual sulphonated castor oils, turkey red oils, etc.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lexington, N. C.—The Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mills are installing 20 additional knitting machines.

Lancaster, S. C.—The Lancaster Cotton Mills here closed Wednesday night for the Fourth of July holidays and will remain closed through this week.

Chester, S. C.—The Eureka Mills are closed this week, the holiday for July 4th having been extended for the full week.

Fordyce, Ark.—Ellis T. Gurry, representing a textile company of Groveville, N. J., is planning to locate the plant here, according to local reports.

Newton, N. C.—The Warlick Mills have appointed Farish & Co., of New York, as their selling agents. The mill has been under construction for some time and is rapidly nearing completion.

Harlingen, Texas.—The Valley Cotton Mills, which were recently organized here, as noted, expect to announce plans for the building of a 5,000 spindle mill within a short time, according to Robert H. Mathews, an official of the company.

Lavonia, Ga.—The work of enlarging and improving the Lavonia Cotton Mills has been completed at a cost of around \$100,000. The work consisted in the main of the erection and equipment of a modern dye house. The company will produce colored yarns from 4s to 24s, single and ply.

Hawkinsville, Ga.—The Hawkinsville Cotton Mill, which was equipped with new machinery last fall at a cost of \$50,000, has been closed down for an indefinite period; due, it is stated, to being overloaded with manufactured cloth for which there is no demand.

It is not expected the mill will resume operations until after the new cotton crop is placed on the market.

Greenville, S. C.—The amount of dividends to be paid by the mills and banks of Greenville, reaches the total of \$711,985 with the declaring of dividends by the Woodside Cotton Mills, the Easley Cotton Mills, the Bank of Commerce and the American Bank & Trust Co. The total is expected to reach nearly \$750,000 with the meeting not having been held yet.

The Woodside Cotton Mills will pay semiannual dividends of 4 per cent on \$1,760,000 totaling \$70,000 and 3½ per cent on 2,260,000 totaling \$79,100.

The Easley Cotton Mills will pay a 3½ per cent dividend on \$1,200,000 of common stock, totaling \$42,000.

Remaining mills declared their dividends several days ago.

Roxboro, N. C.—The new hosiery mills recently reported for this place will be known as the Person Hosiery Mills and will be managed by O. B. McBroom. He has leased a building for his space and installed 15 knitting machines.

Roxboro, N. C.—A few of the looms of the new Somerset Mills have been placed in operation. It is expected that the entire plant will be running within a short time. It will manufacture towels and specialties and will have an equipment of 40 looms.

Charlotte, N. C.—Resale of the property of the defunct Mecklenburg Mills Co., is necessary to clear title, and is so ordered by Federal Judge E. Yates Webb in the western North Carolina Federal District Court in an order filed in Greensboro in the office of the clerk of the court.

The property will be offered for auction at Newton, N. C., July 28, at noon, by S. S. Alderman, of Greensboro, special master in the proceedings.

The property was sold under the hammer on last April 1 at Newton by Mr. Alderman to Clarence E. Hale, of New York City, for \$253,500. It now is ordered by the court that bidding start at this figure.

The property consists of Mecklenburg Cotton Mills, at Charlotte; Newton Cotton Mills, at Newton, and Nancy Cotton Mills, Tuckertown.

This chain of mills was operated by J. D. Norwood, of Salisbury until October, 1923.

Resale is necessary because of the request of the Title and Mortgage Co., of New York, which is of the opinion that it could not guarantee Mr. Hale a clear title because three tracts of land in Charlotte township, attached to the Mecklenburg Cotton Mills, was not exactly described as to metes and bounds in legal advertising preceding the sale of April 1. The sale was reported by the special master on April 2 and confirmed by Judge Webb April 11.

The special master is directed by Judge Webb to hold the \$125,000 in bonds deposited by Mr. Hale as part payment for the property.

Spartanburg, S. C.—An expansion program, to include the erection of an administration building and a new dormitory, will probably begin in the near future at the Textile Industry Institute here, according to Dr. J. W. Perry, of Nashville, Tenn., chairman of the board of governors, who was here last week for the school's commencement. The cost of such a program has not been estimated. The purpose of the general board of the Southern Methodist church in its management of the institute is to make the school of greatest possible help to mill communities in this section, Dr. Perry declared.

Definite plans for the administration building have not been formulated, but it is practically certain such a structure will be erected. Miss Catherine Blackwood, late of New York, left \$5,000 to the school to be used in defraying cost of the building. Additional funds would be given in part by the mission board and in part by donations from other sources.

The Saxon Mill Methodist congregation will cooperate with officials of the Textile Industrial Institute in building a church during the next year, Dr. Perry declared.

Founded in 1911 by Dr. D. E. Camak, the school has shown re-

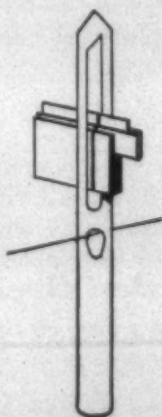
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markable growth. Its first home was a residence in the Spartan Mill village. In 1913, the Textile Industrial Institute was moved to its present site, a 25-acre campus being donated by John B. Cleveland of this city.

Rev. R. B. Burgess is now president of the institute.

Spartanburg County Dividends

Spartanburg, S. C.—Dividends totalling \$589,704.50 were paid July 1 by 19 cotton mills in Spartanburg county, it was shown by statistics compiled by C. P. Wofford & Co.

The total does not include the dividend on Inman Mills preferred stock which is paid on dates other than January 1 and July 1 and no account is taken in this computation of dividends paid by corporations owning properties both in Spartanburg county and in other counties or other States. Plants included in this latter are Pacific Mills, Stark Mills at Tucapau, Mills Mill, Victor-Monaghan and others.

"The dividends to be paid on July 1 by the cotton mills of Spartanburg county are substantially the same as those paid on January 1, 1926," it was stated by C. P. Wofford & Co. "It is generally understood that most of these mills had to go into surplus in order to pay these dividends. Earnings during the past six months have not been sufficient to meet the current dividend payments. This is in line with the traditional policy of Southern mills to show every possible consideration to their stockholders and is a reflection of the confidence of the directors of these mills in the future of the textile industry."

The largest dividend paid by any Spartanburg county textile plant is that to be disbursed by Pacolet mills, which will pay its stockholders a total of \$170,000, or 5 per cent on its \$2,000,000 or 5 per cent on its \$2,000,000 common stock and three and one-half per cent on its \$2,000,000 preferred stock.

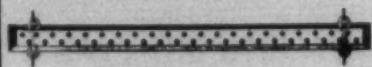
Arkwright Mills will pay its stockholders \$8,000, or 4 per cent on its \$200,000 common stock.

Arcadia Mills' stockholders will

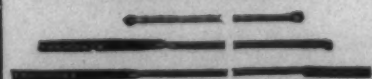
Wanted

Fancy yarn or novelty yarn twister in good condition with two and one-half or three-inch rings. Send complete description and lowest price. Green River Mfg. Co., Tuxedo, N. C.

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receive \$38,000, or 5 per cent on \$200,000 common stock and three and one-half per cent on \$800,000 preferred stock.

Beaumont Manufacturing Company will pay \$23,000 to its stockholders, this being divided as follows: \$10,000, or 5 per cent on \$200,000 common stock; \$7,000, or three and one-half per cent on \$200,000 7 per cent preferred stock, and \$6,000, or 3 per cent on \$200,000 6 per cent preferred stock.

The D. E. Converse Manufacturing Company will distribute to its stockholders \$35,000, representing three and one-half per cent on its common stock of \$1,000,000.

Chesnee Mills will disburse \$19,745, or 5 per cent on its common stock of \$394,900.

The Clifton Manufacturing Company will pay out \$100,000, representing 4 per cent on \$2,500,000 common stock.

The Cowpens Mills will pay out \$4,000, or 4 per cent on its preferred stock of \$100,000.

Drayton Mills will pay its stockholders \$12,500, or three and one-half per cent on \$350,000 preferred stock.

Enoree Mills, paying its quarterly dividend, will distribute among its stockholders \$6,387.50, or one and three-fourths per cent \$365,000 preferred stock.

Inman Mills will pay out \$21,000, or three and one-half per cent on \$600,000 common stock.

Jackson Mills will disburse \$13,822, or 4 per cent on \$345,550 common stock.

Saxon Mills will distribute \$27,000, representing a dividend of 3 per cent on \$900,000 common stock.

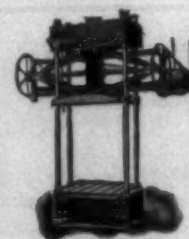
Spartan Mills will pay its stockholders \$80,000, or 4 per cent on \$2,000,000 common stock.

Woodruff Mills will distribute \$31,500, or 4 per cent on \$787,500 common stock.

Wanted

One good card grinder, also section man for spinning and one for carding. Mill located in Texas. Running full time. Address G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Practical Discussions

(Continued from Page 19)

to be the smallest diameter. Now, while holding the wire in the same position, gauge it at right angle to the knee, crosswise or horizontally. This will show the larger diameter. Very likely it will be found to be number 30 wire at right angle to the knee, and number 32 wire in line with the knee. And these two diameters will be written thus: 30/32 wire. The reason for having the wire larger in diameter in line with the path of the wire in motion is to give it a sure non-ielding motion. The increased diameter gives the wire a backbone as it were and thus to stiffen the wire so that it will stand up well during the hard service it must give while ploughing thru the fibres of the fabrics to be napped.

There is another very interesting point that Wappoo might like to sit up and take notice, and that is the angle of the wire where it is bent from the knee out to the point. This will usually be found to be about 45 degrees and varying up to 60 degrees or so according to the goods to be napped. The wire points may also be hardened to prevent prentature or excessive wear. H. D. M.

Answer to Can.

Editor:

Responding to Can as to which makes the best mocked twisted yarns—the product of speeder or that of the spinning frame. Will say that the product of mocking at the spinning frame is decidedly more clear desirable than that made more desirable than that made on the speeder. Tenn.

Chatilaine

After diligent research in its laboratories and factories, and after numerous experiments on the practical application of the product, La Soie de Chatillon is sending into the market their new product, under the trade name of chatilaine.

In fact, it was only after the quality of the product had been proven and its success had been assured, that La Soie de Chatillon decided to produce this fibre on a commercial basis.

Chatilaine has the appearance and feel of real wool, due to certain of its characteristics.

Woolen manufacturers and consumers have for a long time, experimented on this fibre under various conditions and treatments, and are now said to have ascertained that the properties of Chatilaine differ from any other product of the same nature. It can be used successfully and to decided advantages, as a textile by the woolen industry.

One of the chief characteristics of the chatilaine, and the one most responsible for its success, is that it can be used alone in the manufacture of artificial woolen cloth or yarn, or it may be mixed with real wool.

Chatilaine either alone, or mixed with wool can be spun in the same plants by woolen manufacturers, without the least modification or change in machinery.

Chatilaine can either be carded or combed and while it can be used alone, is more often mixed with wool in quantities of from 10 to 80 per cent.

Yarns spun with Chatilaine are said to have certain characteristics, namely softness, lustre, insulating properties—together with the ease

of dyeing in the most delicate and brilliant colors. This fibre can be stock dyed or dyed in the skein or piece, with the best results. Direct acid or sulphur dyes may be used to advantage. By virtue of its peculiar characteristics, novel cross-dyeing effects can be readily obtained.

One of the uses for chatilaine in skeins is for hand knitting either in the fine or coarse sizes, wherever soft yarn is required, also for ornamental articles, like fringes and laces.

Chatilaine mixed with wool is very important for the knitting trade, because the product obtainable has a special softness, it does not irritate the skin, it has the warmth of wool. The knitted product has a brilliant appearance and can be very favorably compared with articles made entirely of the best quality of wool.

It can also be used by the weaving trade, either in warp or filling and if interwoven with wool, will give a fine, soft, lustrous fabric.

Advantages to be gained in the use of this fibre, the manufacturers say, are as follows: constant and regular size and length, resistance, softness, lustre, thermotic properties and adaptability of various applications—all of which are rigidly controlled scientifically and technically in the process of manufacture.

Problems A-plenty

Long before the meeting of Southern textile manufacturers in Atlanta some time ago, and before the discussions now going on in Boston among the New England textile manufacturers, it has been a matter of common knowledge among well informed people that the cotton textile industry of this country had

problems a-plenty to cause it anxiety. The two gatherings just referred to, however, have served to call the attention of the general community to these difficulties. As a result there is today a considerable amount of general interest in the situation thus in question and in the remedies that have from time to time been proposed. It is of no little importance that the true nature of the underlying ills from which this industry is today suffering be correctly and adequately understood.

First and foremost, from the standpoint of the industry itself, is the fact that rapid increase in plant capacity during the war inflation period has left the industry burdened with capital equipment very substantially in excess of that needed to supply current demand. The result is inevitably a sort of cut-throat competition that prevents manufacturers from being able regularly to sell their output at profitable prices and often even for cost. Curtailment comes as at the present time, and perhaps improvement in prices and in the general outlook, but as soon as this latter takes place there is a rush of operations to take advantage of the new opportunities, and the situation again becomes much what it was prior to the curtailment. The situation is in some of its aspects not dissimilar to that existing in the oil industry, where higher prices are very apt to stimulate new drilling and addition to supply.

The second trouble is our high level of prices, which inevitably hold total consumption within narrower limits than would otherwise obtain. These high prices are natural enough in a situation where costs are high and almost inevitably high in the circumstances. So far

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country on all classes of work**

as to the Northern mills are concerned upheavals caused by the war, and the consequences of our immigration restriction policies, have instituted a much higher level of wages and a smaller output per man than in the same circumstances would have been considered fair or reasonable in pre-war days. As to wages, it has to be admitted that in the old days wages were unreasonably low, and no right-thinking man would desire conditions to revert to the older type. It seems, too, to be a matter of the impossible at this time to increase output per labor hour very much. High raw materials have likewise been a burden of no small dimensions. To some extent this trouble has of late disappeared. But costs are high and rather likely to remain high for an indefinite period of time, as compared with pre-war.

What is the remedy? Obviously in large part the solution is a matter of time, time for the population to catch up as it were with the growth in plant. Meantime good merchandising, the utmost care with regard to costs, shrewd management in adjusting production to the market and the like will do about as much as anything to alleviate a trouble that time must cure. In the realization of these ends better and more adequate information, statistical and otherwise, and legitimate co-operation in this and other directions, would help. Nothing of a permanently helpful nature, let it

be added, and much that is harmful would develop from efforts, directly or indirect, to suppress competition by collusive practices in respect of price and production. — New York Journal of Commerce.

Trade and Fashion

Dame Fashion, for all her courtliness and power, is sometimes a little youthful and irresponsible; or, at least, so she appears to the textile and clothing trade who have somehow to follow her commands. With the growth of the artificial silk industry, too, she has found a chance to extend her dominions, and where once she could express herself in silks and satins, fine linen, and velvets she has now innumerable combinations of artificial silk at her command as well. Some of her older friends are moved to protest against this slight. Mr. Herbert W. Lee, for instance, at last week's annual meeting of the Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, spoke of the adverse turn of fashion in ladies' dress good—"a craze for the metallic glitter of artificial silk," as he somewhat ungenerously put it,—which for a time, but he thought for a time only, greatly curtailed the demand for goods made from the finer cotton yarns. Our Berlin correspondent elsewhere in this issue refers to a similar feeling in the German textile trades. In justice to Dame Fashion, however, it should

be said that she rules two kingdoms. In the one her subjects pride themselves on being out of the swim; they are a select few, and they have little influence on the general demand for either one or another material. It is in the second court, where her subjects pride themselves on being in the swim and where they are numerous enough to make or mar the temporary fortunes of a trade, that manufacturers find most to quarrel with her decisions. Every development in communications, such as the new wireless transmission, which sends a photo of the latest "creation" from Paris to New York within the hour, adds to the difficulty of keeping abreast of these decisions. On the other hand, the success of the Model House recently set up in London by the wool textile trade shows that a trade may even influence Dame Fashion or, at the least, attempt a closer co-ordination with her wishes. At any rate, there will be general agreement with the implication of Mr. Lee's statement that, in the long run, her fickleness gives equal opportunities to all. — Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

J. H. Mayes Wounded.

Charlotte, N. C.—J. H. Mayes, prominent textile machinery agent, was found in bed at his home 415 East Morehead street, at 8 o'clock Monday morning, a bullet having passed through his breast immedi-

ately below his heart, injuring him severely but not fatally, members of his family said.

Mr. Mayes is said to have explained to Mrs. Mayes when she discovered his condition that he had lain in bed with his injuries, fully conscious, for two hours. He offered no explanation of his wound and talked but little, being extremely weak from loss of blood.

A German Luger automatic pistol was beside him on the bed, it was said.

Mr. Mayes was said to be sleeping on the second floor of his home several rooms from where Mrs. Mayes and his daughter, Miss Ruth Mayes, were sleeping, this explaining their failure to hear the report of the pistol.

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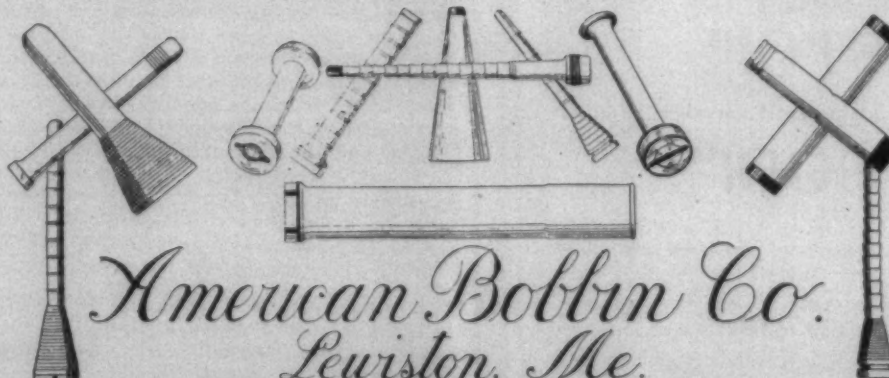
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CAUSES OF BAD SPINNING

(Continued from Page 21)

with the carder get all the numbers right and fix it so they could be kept right by giving the carder a copy of my sizings and using my wits to convince him that I had come to run the spinning—and not just to "pull his leg."

Then after looking over my draft gears and finding they were all right, and "we" had gotten "our" numbers on the "dot" (and we could not do this unless the humidity was regulated in the meantime and kept where it should be, I would turn my attention to the twist and see that each number had the proper twist for the class of work. Then I would carefully break each number to see if the strength was up to, or nearly up to standard. If the yarn was not strong enough, I would get ready for the toughest fight a spinner ever has, that is to get the breaking strength up. I might do a lot in the spinning room, such as setting the rolls right, and oiling spindles right. I would oil them often enough so they would not know they had had a bath. When you oil spindles and it affects the running of the work, I mean makes the ends come down just after oiling, it is a sure sign that they have run too long without oiling. I would see that the spindles were reasonably close to the center of the ring. If not, I would have them plumbed. I would see that steel rolls had good necks, that leather rolls were covered right; levers level and not touching the boards; that top rolls were well oiled; that skewers were pointed and in good shape.

Then I would tactfully, after much prayer and fasting, get after the drafts and get them as near in reason as possible, around 6 for single roving and 8 to 10 double roving. Most carders and superintendents are human and a fellow can get the right drafts if he works it right and if he doesn't he will never have good running work. Next I would try to get twist enough in roving to prevent stretching and get the carder to do everything possible to bring up the breaking strength by watching his settings and tension. After "we" had gotten the breaking strength up to where it should be, I would get after the traveler tension. It is useless to try to regulate the traveler tension on weak yarn. Here I would get a lot of sample square point, narrow travelers with small enough circle to keep them on until they wore out. I would use the traveler that kept the ends from barely ballooning together when the bobbin was full on warp and when the traverse was at bottom on filling. In other words, I would use a traveler heavy enough to hold down the balloon, but just as light as possible to keep from spinning singles. Before trying travelers, I would see that spindle speed was correct. I find it no trouble to get up close to catalog speeds if other things are right. I mean catalog speed of the same model of frame.

I would have all pulleys balanced to prevent frame from "shimmying," also crooked cylinders straightened, ring rails leveled, spindles cleaned and kept clean. If bobbins did not fit spindles or if some of them had been bought at different times and some of them went down further than others, I would have them reamed and throw away all that went down too far, also any that were splintered.

I would see that the thread boards were raised high enough to run twist into the bite of the rolls, and that separators were adjusted so as to prevent ends from lapping together, either over, under or around. I would see that guide wires were set so that ends would start down exactly over the center of the spindle. See that bands were tied tight enough to prevent slipping. I would have section men break off all slack bands on four frames per day and keep up this continually. I would allow at least one new roller to every 200 spindles per day and have these put in whether the ends were flagged or not. Take one frame a day in rotation is a mighty good system. I would have section men who would "fix" an end when he went to it and not merely put in a new roll.

I would have a system of "keeping" the frames clean, especially the "chokes" out of rolls and waste from under spindles, guides and back guides should never get dirty. I would arrange my doffing so that each doffer would doff his own set and use no head doffer or piece-up hands. I would have doffers put bobbins down firmly on spindles and see that each spinner had enough sides to keep her busy, but was not overworked. I would use no "spare hands." A spare hand walking the floor will make any spinning run bad. Would have a system of getting out and returning to card room, all bad work. I would conduct myself, on and off the job, in such a way as to command the respect of my help. I would let them know I was their leader and not their driver and would "come clean" with everyone, both the help and the company. I would use my wits to get the superintendent and everyone concerned, in getting the cotton buyer to give us cotton of uniform staple. A man can "spin anything," but he can't spin everything at the same time. Here I will say emphatically that you must have uniform staple and even roving if you want good running spinning.

Now if you have these, and do the things that are mentioned above, you will have good running spinning. I am deliberately leaving out settings, twists, speeds, humidity, etc., as this is general knowledge that can be gotten from any source.

In summing up I will say you must have these things right: Speeds, draft, twist, breaking strength, humidity, travelers, numbers, cleaning, oiling and organization and you must keep them right.

Cat's Meow.

Number Fifty-three

The causes of bad running spinning are many so I will only mention some of the most likely ones.

Should the spinning room be receiving good roving, the first thing to be considered is humidity, for it is a well known fact that yarn manufacturing can not be successful without adequate humidity. A good many overseers, superintendents and managers overlook this very important fact, considering that humidity is sufficient. The next most important thing is draft, which should never exceed 12 on doubling or $8\frac{1}{2}$ on single roving without special machinery. Oiling is very important and should be given close attention when saddles on rolls are dry. The rolls do not turn over freely and the roving is stretched and the end is sure to come down after leaving the front roll. Oiling spindles is slighted in most mills and should be looked after closer by the overseer and second hand.

Spindles should be kept plumb and guide wires set, ring rails kept level, lifting rods in good condition, roving traverse should cover full length of bosses. Good judgment must be used in selecting travelers taking into consideration number of yarn, speed of spindles, diameter of ring, circle of travelers, condition of bobbins, and twist being put in.

Cleaning is another very important thing and should be watched closely. Spinners should watch for roving, skewers with burred ends also roving skewers sets that are broken and have them replaced at once, as this causes stretched roving. Also pull off all slack bands.

Saddles should be watched to see that they are not worn and weight levers must be kept properly adjusted. Another important thing is frame being kept level and steel rolls necks not being worn or stands. The latter being caused by crooked roller. In this case the roving is over-drafted at one point while it has insufficient draft at opposite side of roll and a lot of this trouble is laid to the card room. Owing to the fact that the rollers are covered by the clear boards. The overseer and second hand often overlook this trouble and the result is bad running work and a lot of weak yarn.

Should the writer take over a spinning room and remedy the above cause and the work did not pick up, he would then go to the card room to find his trouble.

Consider the mix O. K. see that pickers are doing the proper cleaning (will not give setting for space does not permit), that cards are proper set and taking out approximately the same waste.

Drawing plays the most important part with good running spinning. If metallic rolls are not kept clean it will tear up any spinning room. The writer has experimented with this a number of times and found that very uneven numbers result and that breaking strength drops on an average of from four to six per cent when run four to six weeks without cleaning, and draft should never exceed six with six ends up.

Trumpets must be of uniform size and rollers must be kept well oiled. Crooked steel rolls on draw frames and fly frames cause uneven roving, the result is bad running spinning.

Tom.

DIVIDENDS AT GREENVILLE

The following list shows the semi-annual dividends paid by mills of South Carolina.

Name of Mill	Capital Stock	Div. Rate	Amt. of Div.
American Spinning Co. (Common)	\$ 525,000	5 %	\$ 26,250.00
Brandon Mills (Common)	957,000	4 %	38,280.00
Duncan Mills (Preferred)	1,000,000	1 3/4 %	17,500.00
Easley Mills (Preferred)	1,218,400	3 1/2 %	42,644.00
Judson Mills (Common)	2,500,000	4 %	100,000.00
Judson Mills (Preferred)	2,000,000	1 3/4 %	35,000.00
Mills Mill (Common)	264,700	5 %	13,235.00
Mills Mill (Preferred)	529,400	3 1/2 %	18,529.00
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	2,000,000	1 1/2 %	30,000.00
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	1,600,000	4 %	64,000.00
Poinsett Mills	474,000	3 %	14,220.00
Sou. Frank. Pro. Co. (Preferred)	300,000	1 3/4 %	22,500.00
Victor-Monaghan Co. (Preferred)	1,057,000	1 3/4 %	18,497.00
Woodside Mills (Common)	1,763,760	4 %	70,550.00
Woodside Mills (Preferred)	2,263,760	3 1/2 %	79,231.00
Nuckasee Mfg. Co.	100,000	3 1/2 %	3,500.00
Pelham Mills (Preferred)	200,000	4 %	8,000.00
Limestone Mill	500,000	5 %	25,000.00
Hamrick Mills	500,000	5 %	25,000.00
Pacolet Mills (Common)	2,000,000	5 %	100,000.00
Pacolet Mills (Preferred)	2,000,000	3 1/2 %	70,000.00
Arkwright Mills	200,000	4 %	8,000.00
Arcadia Mills (Common)	200,000	5 %	10,000.00
Arcadia Mills (Preferred)	800,000	3 1/2 %	28,000.00
Beaumont Mfg. Co. (Common)	200,000	5 %	10,000.00
Beaumont Mfg. Co. (7% Pfd.)	200,000	3 1/2 %	7,000.00
Beaumont Mfg. Co. (6% Pfd.)	200,000	3 %	6,000.00
D. E. Converse Mfg. Co.	1,000,000	3 1/2 %	35,000.00
Chesnee Mills	394,900	5 %	19,745.00
Clifton Mfg. Co.	2,500,000	4 %	100,000.00
Cowpens Mills	100,000	4 %	4,000.00
Drayton Mills	350,000	3 1/2 %	12,250.00
Enoree Mills (Preferred)	365,000	1 3/4 %	6,387.50
Inman Mills	600,000	3 1/2 %	21,000.00
Jackson Mills	345,000	4 %	13,822.00
Saxon Mills	900,000	3 %	27,000.00
Spartan Mills	2,000,000	4 %	80,000.00
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(Continued from Page 7)

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"Therefore, it is of vital importance not only to the manufacturers of the South, but from the operating standpoint to the superintendent and overseers, that you attend this meeting.

"I gave you hotel rates and other information in the tentative program we published. As we are expecting the largest attendance we have ever had, this was done in order to give you information and time to secure your hotel and pullman reservations."

May Exports of Cotton Goods

Domestic exports of cotton cloth during May totaled 42,474,000 square yards, valued at \$6,116,000, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce. Shipments to non-contiguous territories during the period totaled 4,248,000 square yards, valued at \$689,935.

Of total exports, 10,107,000 square yards were unbleached, 8,658,425 square yards, bleached, 7,905,000 square yards, printed; 8,971,000 square yards, piece dyed; and 6,831,000 square yards, yarn or stock dyed.

Seventy-five countries purchased cotton cloths in this country during May, according to the department's figures.

With exception of women's and misses' garments, knit underwear production for May was slightly below that of April, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce showing production of 150 identical establishments.

Production for 155 establishments, 13 of which were idle in May, and orders and shipments were as follows (figures representing dozens):

Unfilled orders, first of month, 2,498,123; new orders received during month, 730,340; shipments, 857,149; orders end of month, 2,342,301.

What Will the Men Wear?

Booth Tarkington, who writes very fine plays and books, declares that the skirt, as an article of women's apparel will have disappeared entirely within 50 years.

"There is no real reason why it should continue to exist," he says. "I expect to see the time when all women will habitually wear garments that are approximately the same as worn by men."

The element of modesty, Tarkington holds, does not enter into it at all. "Modesty consists in conformity to accept rules. And immodesty is defiance of custom."

Before accepting Tarkington's theory that the women will wear the same apparel as men, we shall first want to know what the men will wear. Not every woman can wear a pair of knickers without causing a riot. And not one of them ever looked well in long trousers.—Greenville Piedmont.

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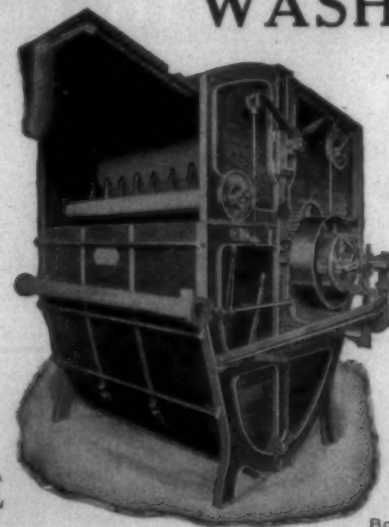
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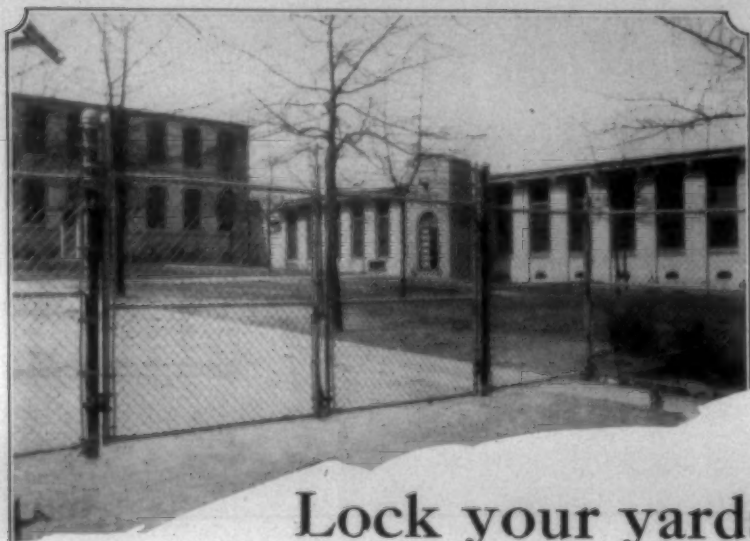


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The Home of Hospitality
In "The Land of The Sky"

Textile Remedies Suggested By Leading Commission Merchant

(By an Important Commission Merchant in Daily News Record)

The general complaint about the cotton goods business is overproduction. However, if this business is compared with others, it will readily be seen that overproduction is not to blame. Between 1900 and 1925 the national bank deposits increased 600 per cent—the steel production 250 per cent—railroad freight increased 230 per cent and cotton spindles increased 71 per cent. The only large industry which showed a smaller percentage of increase than the cotton spindles was the lumber industry.

The trouble with the cotton goods business is—reduced consumption. Ten to 15 years ago, the majority of cotton goods were used by women. Today, the cotton goods manufacturers for women's use are suffering most. There are more cotton goods used in men's clothes than in women's clothes, but the manufacturers of men's wear, in order to meet the price demands of the retailer, are steadily decreasing the yardage used for individual shirts, underwear, etc.

The above is the situation. The question is—how can this situation be improved.

There is one remedy for all troubles and that is "time" and the survival of the fittest. It may be possible to aid the time cure. There are several aids to be considered.

First: An assessment of so much per loom. This assessment to be used for publicity, advertising and propaganda to help popularize the use of cotton goods by the consumer. Direct pressure could be used on the style designers to have them use more cloth in gowns and to use cottons in place of cheap silks and rayons. Patriotism could be used as an inducement to consume cotton goods. It could be shown that good cotton goods had more style and better wearing qualities than cheap silks.

Second: The export trade could be recognized and instead of being handled in the expensive manner of today, the large houses could unite in having selling offices in foreign cities and the sales could be handled pro rata—all manufacturers quoting the same price for the same quality of goods. This is allowable under our laws.

Third: Very few manufacturers are making up fine garments of cotton goods for women's use. Some fine manufacturers might be subsidized to make up and show large varieties of cotton garments.

Fourth: Every mill in the country should shut down for not less than two months out of the coming twelve months and if this is not possible, curtail its product proportionately.

Fifth: There is too much individuality in the business. There should only be a few agents handling similar goods. Fall River should unite on a few selling agents—New Bedford the same, also Southern mills of the same character. This would stabilize prices as percale prices

have been stabilized and would prevent the steady deterioration of qualities as has taken place in broadcloths, rayons, etc.

Sixth: Mills strong financially could buy weak mills making the same class of goods. This would take care of some mills which today, for financial reasons, have to run and have to sell and keep breaking prices.

The above are a few suggestions which may give rise to constructive ideas.

Cotton Mill Distress Is Thought Exaggerated

"Although we are all anxious to do anything and everything that can be done to build up and improve the textile industry, many of us have come to the conclusion that, of late at least, there has been altogether too much distress talk in public print concerning the cotton mill situation. Much of it we believe ill timed and exaggerated.

"Present conditions are, of course, unfavorable but stocks at the mills are not large and there are no stocks of consequence outside of the mills; neither are prices on an inflated basis nor is there any curtailment of buying power. There has been some overproduction, some production of undesirable styles, and there are a number of mills in the country that through location, or because of old machinery, are not able to keep in the fight. For a well-equipped, well-managed mill, the troubles are only temporary. In no industry can a mill that has fallen behind the times expect to survive for long. "Things might be better, but they might be a great deal worse. We are not facing general credit stringency nor a collapse of artificial prices, nor a widespread unemployment of labor. It is a good time to keep up one's courage, do some sound constructive thinking, turn out the best goods possible at the lowest price and merchandise them to the best one's ability."—Market Opinion.

Europe Increasing Its Cotton Spindles

Manchester, Eng.—The majority of Continental countries are making rapid strides in the number of cotton spindles now contained in their mills, Germany being the most prominent. In July last year, the total number of spindles in Germany was 9,500,000, but by January this year the figure had increased to 10,300,000, the gain being made up of 368,000 bales and 432,000 rings, while on the latter date there were 330,000 spindles in the course of erection.

The world's cotton spindles now number 162,972,000, against 161,363,000 for the previous half-year, the Textile Mercury states there was an increase in the number of those in Great Britain from 57,116,000 in July last to 57,404,000 at the end of January this year, and there were 285,000 spindles in the course of erection. The increase was made up of both mules and rings, there being 104,000 more mule spindles and 184,000 more ring spindles on Jan. 31 than there were in July last year.

A court can find the mill owner not guilty of contributory negligence in the case of injury to a worker through slippery floors.

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the floors can be kept always clean and safe at very little cost.

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The number of spindles in the United States show a decrease from 37,937,000 in July last year to 37,844,000 in January. Over 35,000,000 of these spindles, of course, are rings. Japan has increased her number from 5,292,000 to 5,447,000 and at the end of January there were 150,000 spindles in the course of erection. The number of ring spindles showed a decrease from 5,266,000 in July last to 5,186,000 in January.

Although Italy has competed effectively with Great Britain in the Near East, their progress in spindles has not been so marked as in some other European countries. A comparison of the two half-years shows an actual decrease on Jan. 21, when the figure was 4,750,000 against 4,771,000 last year, and there at the commencement of the year, were 113,000 spindles being erected.

Brazil is a country which is rapidly developing on the manufacturing side of the cotton industry. In July last year they had a total of 1,950,000 spindles, and these had increased to 2,356,000 by the end of January this year. Like India, Brazil has a good supply of native cotton available and the whole of its cotton consumption at 362,000 bales appears under the heading of "sundries," and it is presumably Brazilian cotton. At the end of January there were 288,000 spindles in the course of erection in Brazil.

German Textile Markets

Washington, D. C.—Gradual improvement in German textile markets is expected. German spinners are carrying only small stocks of cotton, and in a falling market are buying from hand to mouth. Importers believe, however, says a report to Department of Agriculture, that spinners' stocks are so small that demand soon must increase. About 50 per cent of stocks at Bremen recently consisted of lower grades of cotton, at that time unsalable but likely to be taken up with purchases of high-grade cotton of the new crop.

Imports of raw cotton into Germany during the first quarter show only 378,648 bales, against 525,970 during corresponding quarter of 1925. Falling prices of yarns and weaves and keen foreign competition have not favored business, and some mills are without sufficient orders to justify full operations. A few are closed, and others are working short time. These conditions, however, have shown signs of im-

SKF Enlarges Staff

The S K F Industries, Inc., Southeastern branch office has now added another two members to its personnel, viz: M. H. Courtney—who, because of his long and varied experience in cotton mills, and because of his technical training is excellently fitted for the textile department at the Atlanta office. Mr. Courtney will gradually make himself acquainted with textile mill executives in the Southeastern territory.

L. H. Bailey is now permanently attached to the S K F Industries, Inc., Atlanta office as service engineer. Improvement recently

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Report on Textile Credit Conditions

(Continued from Page 10)

"A segregation of names according to trades sold through note brokers for the year 1925 follows:

Textile and dry goods	851
Foodstuffs	585
Metals and hardware	462
Lumber and furniture	245
Leather and shoes	144
Drugs and chemicals	122
Finance companies	74
Paper and wood pulp	57
Building material	31
Tobacco products	30
Rubber goods	15
Miscellaneous	133

Total 2,754

Number of Failures Indicated.

"The following table gives the number of failures, according to divisions of industry and the percentage this represents of the average number of concerns in each line of business using the open market each year for four and one-half years, and for the last two and one-half years:

Division	4 1/2 Years	Last
No.	P. C.	No. P. C.
Dry goods—		
a—Textile mills	4	3
b—Jobbers	6	3
c—Retailers	5	3
d—Cutters	5	4
Total dry goods	20	13
Finance companies	2	2
Foodstuffs	10	6
Leather and shoes	2	2
Lumber & furnit'e	4	2
Metals & Hardw'e	5	2
Miscellaneous	6	3

"These figures directly reflect the actual condition of textiles compared with every major industry represented in the open market during a period of uninterrupted expansion for all division excepting textiles and leather.

"A second test may be made through the record of failures of the first hand buyers of 90 per cent of the output of the mills—the 21,423 cutters and traders in piece goods and knit goods.

Failures Compared.

"The following table gives the number of failures of these manufacturing jobbing customers of textile products for the first five months of the last three years:

Number	Division	1st 5 months
Concerns.	of Trade—	1924 1925 1926
1,902	Mfrs. cloaks & suits	38 35 53
2,813	Mfrs. clothing	33 26 40
2,957	Mfrs. waists & dress	38 46 60
3,260	Jobbers knit goods	37 37 32
6,240	Misc. cottons	32 42 41
4,251	Misc. silks	49 44 51
21,423		227 230 277

"While the number of failures so far this year is greater than either last year or the year before, the total liabilities are approximately the same, with net returns on adjustments already made slightly in excess of the two preceding years.

"An impression prevails to the effect that the cutters and jobbers in these lines are not in a position to absorb their normal fabric or knit goods requirements for next season.

"It is possible that this idea may be entirely dispelled by the actual facts recently obtained from the majority of the largest distributors to these concerns.

Sales and Past Due Payments.

"On June 1, 405 of the most important sellers to the cutting-up and jobbing trades submitted the following figures as their total annual

sales to these customers and the total amount on their books fifteen days or more past due on June 1, 1926:

Line—	Annual Sales	Past Due Amount	P. C.
Silks	\$450,400,000	\$425,000	0.095
Cottons	754,800,000	1,261,000	0.167
Woolens	370,400,000	756,000	0.2
Knit goods	220,400,000	607,000	0.275
Misc.	15,200,000	9,000	—
Total	\$1,811,600,000	\$3,058,000	*0.168

* Average.

"This per cent of the total sales, which is represented as past due on June 1, 1926, is an increase of only 38-400 of 1 per cent over that of last year.

"This extremely small per centage of past due indebtedness on June 1 can only be interpreted to mean that the cutter-ups and jobbers of textiles are in a very liquid condition.

"As these figures further lead to the conclusion that stocks are low, there is every reason to assume that the customers of the mills will be able to take in and market their reasonable textile requirements for fall and prepare for a normal spring season."

New Equipment for Textile School

The addition to the North Carolina State College Textile building is rapidly nearing completion and new machinery is now being received. The old picking machinery has been discarded and replaced by the following equipment:

Saco-Lowell bale breaker; Saco-Lowell vertical opener; Reeves variable speed drive; Whitin C.O.B. machine and breaker picker; Saco-Lowell finisher picker.

The building has been so planned that laps from the finisher picker can be taken either to the carding and spinning department or to the experimental room which will be operated as a separate unit.

The carding and spinning department has a full complement of machinery for making carded and combed yarns, but in order to carry out and make tests which have been planned, the following new equipment is now being added to the experimental room.

One card from Howard & Bulough, one slubber, one intermediate from Saco-Lowell Shops, one intermediate, one fine frame, one drawing frame from Whitin Machine Works; two spinning frames from Fales & Jenks, one of which is equipped with the Casablancas system; one spinning frame from Saco-Lowell Shops with one side of frame having Roth Saco-Lowell long draft system. One Fales & Jenks fancy twister.

It has been especially planned to operate the experimental room as a separate unit for the purpose of co-operating with the mills as well as to give instruction to the students in the Textile School. All machines in the new equipment will be driven by individual motors.

The various machines in the Textile School are being rearranged so as to illustrate the different methods of driving cotton mill machinery. Machines were previously belt driven, but in rearranging them individ-

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ual motor and group drives have been used.

During the past week the Textile School has received the following new equipment: One 20-harness leno dobby loom from the Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Millford, Mass. This loom was exhibited by the Hopedale Company at the Textile Exposition held recently in Boston. One 20-harness dobby silk loom made by the Stafford Company, Readville, Mass. One set of harness shafts and heddles from the Steel Heddle Company, Philadelphia, Pa., to be used on the German plush loom which was imported from Germany especially for the school by A. H. Buhlmann, textile engineer, New York City.

New Plant for Cooper-Hewitt

About fourteen years ago, when the Cooper Hewitt Electric Company moved to Hoboken from New York City, a large plant was built specially for it. This anticipated growth of the business for many years to come. Since then additional buildings have been acquired, but all are now insufficient for the increasing production.

After the General Electric Company acquired the stock of the company some years ago, it became evident that greatly enlarged manufacturing facilities would be needed. Accordingly an entire city block was acquired. This adjoins the original plant on the North. Plans are being made now, not only for present requirements, but also future developments. These call for a new building at the northeast corner of Adams and Eighth streets, Hoboken. This is to be 100 feet front by 430 feet deep and six stories high.

The first part of it to be built will be 100 feet by 200 feet and will be started at once. It will contain the glassware manufacturing and shipping departments. It will enable the laboratories of the company to be brought together in one place. Also it will contain the general offices of the company and of the sales department.

Construction of this important building is proof of the success of the company in the fields of its activity. These are industrial illumination, photographic and motion picture lighting; also in the various applications of quartz apparatus as a source of ultra-violet light. An added field is the manufacture of Kon-nec-tors or mercury switches.

The plan for development is evidence of the confidence of the Board of Directors in the future of the company under the administration of W. A. Evans, who has been president since its affiliation with the General Electric Co.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., of New York are the engineers on the new job. The contracts for building have not as yet been awarded.

**Bancroft Capital is Raised to
\$13,000,000.**

Wilmington, Del — Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., cotton goods finishers, have increased their capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

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Wabena Mills, Lexington, N. C., White Hall Yarn Mills, White Hall, Ga.,
Grey Goods, Print Cloths, Twills, Sheetings, Pajama Checks, Arcadia Mills,
Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—The cotton goods markets were somewhat firmer during the week, more resistance being offered to attempts to secure lower prices. Production has continued to decline and many trade authorities estimate that the output has been reduced by about 25 per cent. Actual trading for the week was not large, due the holiday interruption and the general hesitancy of buyers before the issuance of the crop report on Friday. The report had little effect on the market and prices were unchanged. The trade, however, had not had sufficient time to study the effect of the report before the holiday. The bag trade purchased goods rather freely for delivery from July to September, most of their purchases being sheetings, although some print cloths featured in the trading. Trade in bleached goods was moderately active.

In print cloths there were sales of spot and also July 64x60s at 7c. Several mills sold 68x72s spots at 7c cents and 8c was also paid. Bids of 7½c were turned down for contracts. Small lots of 80 squares were taken at 9½c and 60x48s were moderately available at 5½c. Buyers paid 9c for 72x76s and 4 15-16c for 27-inch 64x60s.

Small quantities of 36-inch 5.50-yard sheetings brought 6½c, July or August being available at 6½c and September 6c. Sales of spot 6.15-yard were at 6c, with August possible at 5½c. Spot 36-inch 3-yard sold at 10½c and fair business was done in 34-inch 5-yard for July at 6½c. Sales of 40-inch 3.60-yard were at 9½c, 40-inch 3.75-yard 8½c.

There were bids out for small quantities of twills at ½c concessions. Within the past few days 72x80s pajama checks sold for the July-November period at 9c. There were rumors of 9c being shaded. In drills 4.75-yard were advanced to 6½c.

Carded 100x60s broadcloths have sold at 10c, spot and contract. During the day a number of mills came out with the lower price and negotiated further sales of spots. The 90x60s and 100x64s were held unchanged. A number of spot lots of combed 128x68s were sold at 17c and 144x76s were sold at 17c and 144x76s at 19c and 19½c.

Within the past week there were contracts placed for full extra hard twist voiles at 11½c, ½c under the last price. Best makes of ordinary hard twist decline to 10½c, with some makes quoted 10½c.

Trade in tire fabrics continued very quiet throughout the week, only a few small orders being placed. Many of the mills, however, have fairly good contracts for the

third quarter of the year. The duck situation was unchanged and there was little sign of improvement in business.

The Fall River print cloth market for the week has continued very quiet with buyers indifferent to paying present prices. With the cotton report out and the holiday approaching, all tended toward a quieter effect on the market. What trading was put through has been in small lots for nearby delivery. Sales for the week reached approximately 40,000 pieces.

In narrow goods sales were reported: 25-inch, 40x32, 14.75, at 2½; 26-inch, 56x44, 10.55, at 4½. Small trading on 32-inch, 64-60, 6.50, was reported at 6½. Fair business was reported put through in 38½-inch 60x48, 6.25, at 6 cents, and 38½-inch, 52x40, 7.30, at 5½, and the 39-inch 56x44, 6.60 at 5½ and 6 cents.

In sateens, 4.70 at 10½, and 4.37 at 11½, are the general asking prices with sales reported at these prices.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	4½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s.	7½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	8
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	10
Brown sheetings, 3-yard...	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard...	9½
Brown sheetings, stand...	12½
Ticking, 8-oz.	20 a21
Denims	15 at15½
Staple gingham, 27-in., ...	9
Kid finished cambrics	8½a 9
Dress gingham	12½a16½
Standard prints	8

Southern Spinners' Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association says:

The yarn market remains quiet; purchases still being confined to small quantities for immediate delivery. Recently it appears that buyers have had some difficulty in supplying their wants for immediate delivery, which has caused a slight stiffening in the yarn market.

Reports are to the effect that there are no stock accumulations either in dealers' or manufacturers' hands, and with the proposed shut-down over the 4th of July holiday, considerable additional curtailment will be added to that already instituted.

It is estimated that the inventory of July 1st, will show less stock on hand at mills than has been the case for some years.

Prices today are nominal, with spinners' prices held at an advance over reported quotations.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—With the general cessation of business for the holidays during the latter part of the week and the inclination to defer buying until the effect of the crop report had been noticed, the yarn trade was very slow during the week. Buyers operated only on a hand to mouth basis and were unwilling to buy beyond their most immediate needs. There was a limited demand for carded weaving yarns and some interest in insulating yarns, but sales were very small.

The government crop report appeared well discounted in advance and had little effect on the market. The estimated production was about in line with the general expectation of the trade.

In some quarters of the trade there is a growing belief that the demand for yarns will be considerably better before the end of July. Many consumers are known to be short on their requirements and the fact that spinners have not piled up stocks should make for a favorable situation. Yarn prices are regarded as being a "good buy" and as soon as buyers are more confident of the cotton situation, it is believed that they will be more willing to purchase yarns.

Spinners have become somewhat firmer in their price attitude and their quotations are still well above those generally quoted in this market. There were no changes in quotations during the week. Spinners quotations were the same as during the previous week and they showed less willingness to accept concessions. Production was considerably smaller and the holidays observed by many spinners will mean a smaller output for the present week.

Quotations published in this market were as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.		
8s	29	a29 1/2
10s	30	a30 1/2
12s	30	a31
14s	32	a33
16s	33 1/2	a34
20s	36	a36 1/2
24s	37	a37 1/2
26s	39 1/2	a40
30s	50	a52
40s	57	a58
40s ex.	67	a
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		
8s	28	a
10s	29	a
12s	30	a
14s	31	a
16s	31 1/2	a32
20s	33	a33 1/2
24s	35 1/2	a
26s	36 1/2	a
30s	39	a40
36s	47	a48
40s	49	a50
40s ex.	56	a58

50s	65	a66
60s	74	a75
Tinged Carpet	3 and 4-ply	26 a27
White Carpet	3 and 4-ply	30 a31

Part Waste Insulated Yarn.		
6s, 1-ply	23	a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2	a24
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	25	a
12s, 2-ply	26	a
16s, 2-ply	28 1/2	a
20s, 2-ply	30	a31
26s, 2-ply	35 1/2	a36
30s, 2-ply	37	a38

Southern Single Skeins.		
6s	29	a
8s	29	a
10s	29 1/2	a

Southern Single Chain Warps.		
10s	30	a
12s	30 1/2	a
14s	31	a
16s	31 1/2	a32
20s	32 1/2	a33
24s	35	a36
26s	36 1/2	a37
30s	39 1/2	a40
40s	51	a
12s	30	a
14s	30 1/2	a31
16s	31	a32
20s	33	a
22s	34	a
24s	35	a
26s	36 1/2	a
30s	40	a

Southern Frame Cones.		
8s	28 1/2	a
10s	29	a
12s	29 1/2	a
14s	30	a
16s	30 1/2	a
18s	31	a
20s	32	a
22s	32 1/2	a33
24s	33 1/2	a34
26s	34 1/2	a
28s	35 1/2	a
30s	36	a35 1/2
30s	36	a36 1/2
40s	48 1/2	a

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply.		
16s	51	a
20s	53	a
30s	58	a
36s	63	a
40s	65	a67
50s	70	a72
60s	75	a76
70s	85	a88
80s	105	a

Southern Combed Peeler Combs.		
10s	40	a
12s	41	a
14s	42	a
16s	43	a
18s	44	a
20s	45	a
22s	46	a47
24s	49	a
26s	49 1/2	a
28s	50	a
30s	53	a
32s	54	a
34s	56	a57
36s	59	a
38s	60	a
40s	61	a
50s	69	a70
60s	75	a76
70s	85	a88
80s	105	a

Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.		
20s	48	a
22s	49	a
24s	50	a
30s	54	a
36s	57	a
40s	61	a
45s	68	a
50s	73	a

Eastern Carded Cones.		
10s	35	a
12s	36	a
16s	45	a
20s	47	a
24s	49	a
30s	53	a
40s	57	a
50s	68	a

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Want Department

Unusual Opportunity

Prominent manufacturer of chemical textile specialties offers unusual opportunity to capable sales representative with strong following among the cotton mills of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, for the sale of cotton, silk and rayon warp dressings. The calibre of representative we are looking for is probably employed at the present time in such capacity. Write in full. Replies held strictly confidential. Address "Chemicals," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Information Wanted

As to whereabouts of Dock Webster, a cotton mill worker, who deserted his wife sometime ago, leaving her with no means of support. Weighs about 140 lbs., blue eyes, light complexion, bald. Thought to be in vicinity of Salisbury, and traveling with woman companion. Please notify Mrs. Armanda Webster, care Springfield Cotton Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

Machinery for Sale

All the equipment of the Moorhead Cotton Mills, in lots to suit purchasers:
 1 Kitson 40" Opener with Feeder and cleaning trunk.
 1 Kitson 40" Breaker Lapper.
 2 Kitson 40" Intermediate Lappers.
 2 Kitson 40" Finisher Lappers.
 23 Whitin 40" Revolving Flat Cards.
 24 Whitin Spinning Frames, 204 spindles each.
 Slubbers, Speeders, Drawing, Spoolers, Warpers, Slasher, Looms, Twisters, Reels, Baling Press, Cloth Folder, etc.; all in first-class condition, and at low prices.
 J. D. Kennedy, Moorhead, Miss.

For Sale

- 1 Filer & Stowell 20"x48" right hand heavy duty Corliss Engine, with rope drive; in excellent condition. Price \$1,500 f. o. b. cars here.
 - 1 Commercial Electric Co. 30 to 35 K. W. D. C. Generator, 125 volts; speed 625 R.P.M.; fine condition; with switchboard complete. Price \$350 f. o. b. cars here.
 - 1 Stillwell-Bierce 300 H. P. open type Feed Water Heater; like new. Price \$300 f. o. b. cars here.
 - 1 Erie Center Crank 11"x15" Steam Engine; fine condition. Price \$200 f. o. b. cars here.
 - 1 Gardner Duplex Steam Pump, 7"x4½"x10"; in good condition. Price \$100 f. o. b. cars here.
- J. D. Kennedy, Moorhead, Miss.

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 - 300 26" x 54¼" Section Beams.
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WANT position as superintendent in yarn mill with 35,000 or 40,000 spindles. Seventeen years experience as superintendent. No. 4921.

WANT position as master mechanic, either electric or steam drive, or superintendent or assistant superintendent. Can furnish best of references. No. 4922.

WANT position as warp tying machine operator. Have had eight years experience on stationary and portable machine on fancy and plain work. References if necessary. No. 4923.

WANT position in charge of winding department, yarn or thread mill. Ten years experience. No. 4924.

WANT position as superintendent in 5,000 to 10,000 spindle mill, or either carding or spinning in large mill. Have had experience on most all grades of cotton from very low Texas to 1 3-16 inch Delta. Best of references. No. 4925.

WANT position as office manager of cotton mill in North or South Carolina. Excellent references. No. 4926.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in mill of approximately 30,000 spindles or less or second hand in large mill. Good references. No. 4927.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, spinning, twisting or warping. I. C. S. graduate. Thirty-two years of age. Twenty years of mill experience. Can give reference.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill. Good references. No. 4929.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on sheetings, drills, duck, print cloth or colored chambray. Have had 18 years practical experience in weave room work. Graduate of I. C. S. course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Good references as to character and ability. Can get both quality and quantity production at lowest cost. No. 4930.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or both carding and spinning. Forty-two years of age. Have technical education. No. 4931.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Good references. No. 4932.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Will go anywhere in the Carolinas. Have had wide experience in both cotton and art silk, and am good manager of help. Can give good references. No. 4933.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced. Good references. No. 4934.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Eighteen years experience. Good references. No. 4935.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Fifteen years experience in all classes of work. No. 4936.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room, designer, weaver or superintendent. Employed as designer and overseer of cloth room on novelty cloths. No. 4937.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Forty-eight years old, and have had twenty years experience as carder. Can furnish good references. No. 4938.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Long experience in both positions and can give satisfactory results.

Can furnish references as to character and ability. No. 4939.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Good references. No. 4940.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mills, or assistant superintendent, or designer on dobby work. 20 years experience as designer and overseer. Can furnish good references. No. 4941.

WANT position as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, winding or warping. I. C. S. graduate. Age 36. Have had twelve years experience. No. 4942.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience. Good references. No. 4943.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or yarn mill, plain, fancy or tire fabric. Have had long experience. Can furnish the very best of references as to my ability and character. No. 4944.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been on present job 22 years and overseer 14 years. I. C. S. graduate in carding. Age 42. Can furnish the best of references. No. 4945.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant. Years of experience as superintendent in both yarn and cloth mills, white and colored. Would take position as overseer carding, or carding and spinning. Best of references. No. 4946.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or overseer carding, spinning or winding. 37 years old. Married. 20 years experience and 9 years as superintendent. Good references. No. 4947.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 8 years years experience as second hand and 4 years, as overseer on plain weaving, and also on drills and twills and tape selvage. Can furnish references. No. 4948.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on great variety of both plain and fancy weaves. Age 34, married, and can give the best of references. No. 4949.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn mill, or carder in large mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and understand both carded and combed yarns. Good references. No. 4950.

WANT position as roller coverer anywhere in Southern States. Can give best of references. No. 4951.

WANT position as overseer spinning, assistant superintendent or efficiency man. Am practical spinner of long experience, good training and education. Good references. No. 4952.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience in weave room, 5 years as second hand on present job. Age 31, married, good habits, I. C. S. graduate in plain weaving. 4953.

WANT position as overseer small card room or second hand in larger room. Have had 27 years experience in card room; 9 years as section man, and second hand. On present job as second hand for 2 years. Age 45, married, sober. Good references. No. 4954.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist. Reliable man who can give excellent service in machine shop. Good habits, first class references. No. 4955.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced weaver and also have been superintendent of yarn mill. Can come on short notice. Best of references. No. 4956.



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H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
E. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Calender Roll Grinders**—
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Cards**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Clothing**—
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery**—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Dronsfeld Bros.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Carrier Aprons**—
Link-Belt Co.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Caustic Potash**—
A. Klipstein & Co.
- Caustic Soda**—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Chain Belts and Drives**—
Charles Bond Company.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Chemicals**—
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
J. B. Ford Co.
Hart Products Corp.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
National Oil Products Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
- Cleaning Agents**—
Oakley Chemical Co.
Woodley Soap Mfg. Co.
- Cloth Presses**—
Economy Baler Co.
- Clutches (Friction)**—
Charles Bond Company
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers**—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Clutch Spindles**—
Fournier & Lemoine.
- Coal Handling Machinery**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs**—
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Combs (Beamers, Warpers, Slashers)**—
T. C. Entwistle Co.
- Commission Merchants**—
Catlin & Co.
The Parish Co.
J. H. Lane & Co.
Mauney Steel Co.
Paulson, Linkroum & Co.
Ridley Watts & Co.
- Compressors (Air)**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines**—
American Moistening Co.
- Conduit Fittings**—
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Cones (Paper)**—
Sonoco Products Co.
- Cone Vice Couplings**—
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Conveying Systems**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Coolers (Air)**—
—See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cotton**—
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.
S. B. Tanner, Jr.
Wm. & York Wilson.
- Cotton Machinery**—
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
T. C. Entwistle Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
Roy & Son, E. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Stafford Co., The
Terrell Machine Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners**—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Bosson & Lane.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
National Oil Products Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Waste Machinery**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Couplings (Shaft)**—
Charles Bond Company.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Cranes**—
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Doffing Boxes**—
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers**—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Universal Winding Co.
- Drawing Rolls**—
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
- Drink Fountains**—
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)**—
Charles Bond Company.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Drop Wires**—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corporation.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
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Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery**—
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.
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Franklin Process Co.
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Dyestuffs and Chemicals**—
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Bosson & Lane.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
General Dyestuff Corp.
A. Klipstein & Co.
National Oil Products Co., Inc.
Newport Chemical Works.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
United Chemical Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
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Franklin Process Co.
- Electric Fans**—
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- Electric Hoists**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
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Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Motors**—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Charles Bond Company.
General Electric Co.
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- Electric Supplies**—
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- Elevators**—
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- Engineers (Mill)**—
—See Architects and Mill Engineers
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J. D. Hollingsworth.
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- Finishing Compounds**—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
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Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.
National Oil Products Co.
Seydel Chemical Company.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- Finishing Machinery**—
—See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
- Flat Wall Paint**—
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Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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- Friction Clutches**—
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
—See Clutches.
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Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
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Ferguson Gear Co.
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—See Heddles and Frames.

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Parks-Cramer Co.
R. I. Humidifier & Ventilating Co.
- Humidity Controller—**
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Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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—See Electric Lighting.
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Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
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N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
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Scott-Newman Oil Burner Co.
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Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
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Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Overseaming and Overedging Machines—**
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- Paints—**
Aluminum Co. of America.
Tripod Paint Co.
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.
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Paul B. Eaton.
Siggers & Siggers.
- Perforated Machinery Guards—**
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
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Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Picker Gears—**
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
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Edward R. Ladew Co.
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E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
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Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
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Parks-Cramer Co.
- Portable Elevators—**
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- Power Transmission Machinery—**
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Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
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Morse Chain Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.
- Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—**
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Pickers and Lappers—**
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Pinboards—**
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.
- Porcelain Guides and Parts—**
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Page-Madden Co., Inc.
- Presses—**
Economy Baler Co.
Rex Engineering Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Pulleys (Cast Iron)—**
Charles Bond Company.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
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- Pumps—**
Blackmer Rotary Pump Co.
- Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
- Presses—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Washburn.
- Quill Boards—**
Washburn.
- Quillers—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Quill Cleaners—**
Terrell Machine Co.
- Receptacles—**
Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Reels—**
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
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- Rings—**
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Ring Spinning Frames—**
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
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Whitin Machine Works.
- Ring Travelers—**
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
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Victor Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- Roller Leather—**
A. C. Lawrence Leather Co.
- Rolls—**
American Bobbin Co.
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
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Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
The Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Rolls (Metal)—**
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Rubber)—**
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Wood)—**
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
Washburn.
- Roller Bearings—**
Charles Bond Company.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
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Denison Mfg. Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Roving Machinery—**
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Whitin Machine Works.
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- Saddles—**
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
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- Sanitary Fountains—**
—See Drinking Fountains.
- Scallop Machines—**
Morrow Machine Co.
- Scouring Powders—**
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Reeves Bros.
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Reeves Bros.
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- Sewing Machine—**
Morrow Machine Co.
- Sewing Machines and Supplies—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Shafting, Hangers, Etc.—**
—See Power Transmission Machinery
- Shafting—**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
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Washburn.
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Morse Chain Co.
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- Sizing Starches, Gums—**
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- Slasher Combs—**
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Bosson & Lane.
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National Oil Products Co., Inc.
Seydel Chemical Co., Inc.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
United Chemical Products Corp.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Softeners—**
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- Soda Ash—**
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National Oil Products Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
Seydel Chemical Company.
- Spindles—**
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Whitin Machine Works.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
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Link-Belt Co.

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Eastwood, Benj. Co.
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Whitin Machine Works.

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Barber Mfg. Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.

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Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

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Washburn.

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Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.

Toilets—
Vogel, Jos. A. Co.

Transmission Silent Chain—
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.

Trucks (Mill)—
Rogers Fibre Co.
W. T. Lane & Bros.

Trucks For Pin Boards—
Washburn.

Tubes (Paper)—
Sonoco Products Co.

Turbines (Steam)—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Twister Rings—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Twisting Machinery—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.

Twisting Tapes—
Barber Mfg. Co.

Underwear Machines—
Morrow Machine Co.

Ventilating Apparatus—
American Moistening Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.

Ventilating Fans—
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.

Warpers—
Barber-Colman Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
T. C. Entwistle Co.

Warp Dressing—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Bosson & Lane.
Draper Corporation.
Hart Products Corp.
E. F. Houghton & Co.
National Oil Products Co.
Seydel Chemical Company.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.

Warp Sizing—
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Warp Stop Motion—
Draper Corporation.
Hopedale Mfg. Co.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Warp Tying Machinery—
Barber-Colman Co.
Warper Shell—
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.

Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Sipp Machine Co.

Washers (Fibre)—
Rogers Fibre Co.
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
Waste Presses—
Economy Baler Co.
Rex Engineering Co.

Water Controlling Apparatus—
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.

Water Wheels—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Weighting Compounds—
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Bosson & Lane.
General Dyestuff Corp.
Hart Products Corp.
Marston, Jon. P.
National Oil Products Co.
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
Seydel Chemical Company.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Well Drillers—
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.

Whizzers—
Tolhurst Machine Works.

Winders—
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Eastwood, Benj. Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Universal Winding Co.

Winders (Skein)—
Sipp Machine Co.

Windows—

Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.

Window Guards—

Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.

Wrenches—

Frank Mossberg Corp.
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.

Yardage Clocks—

T. C. Entwistle Co.

Yarns—

Paulson, Linkroum & Co.
Mauney-Steel Co.

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Yarn Presses—

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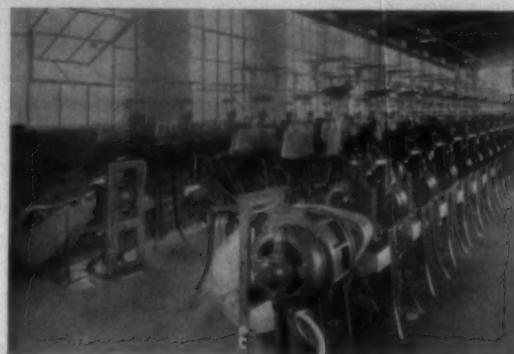
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FIG. 27

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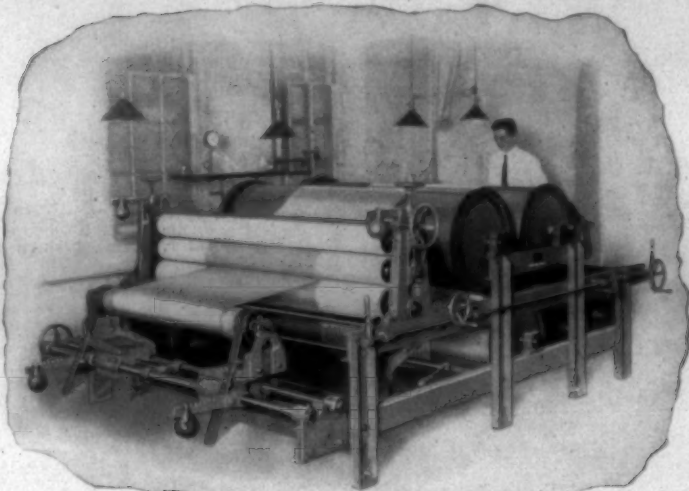
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